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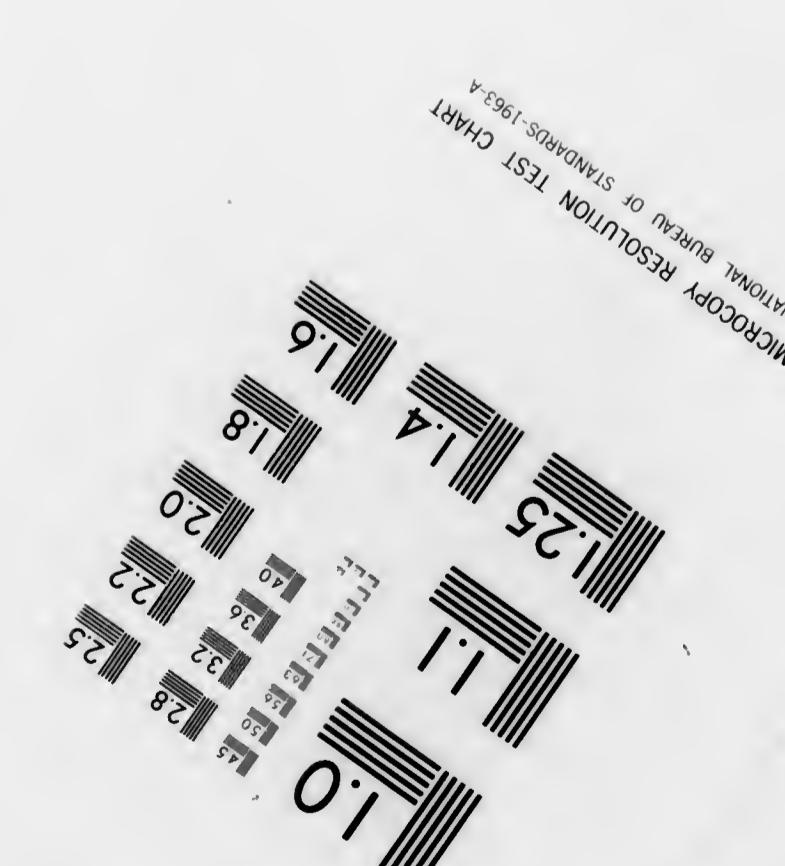
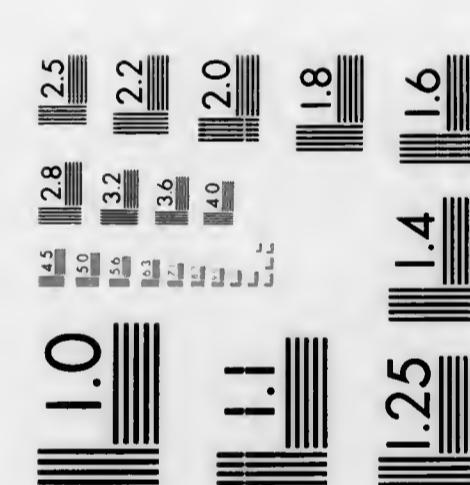
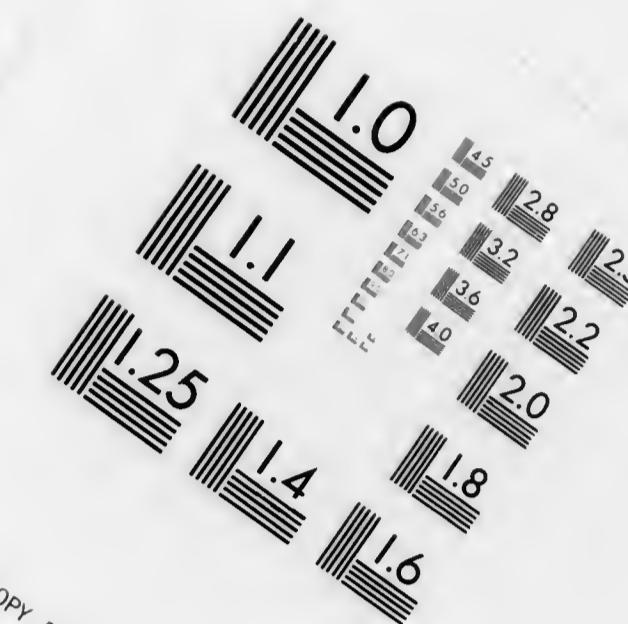
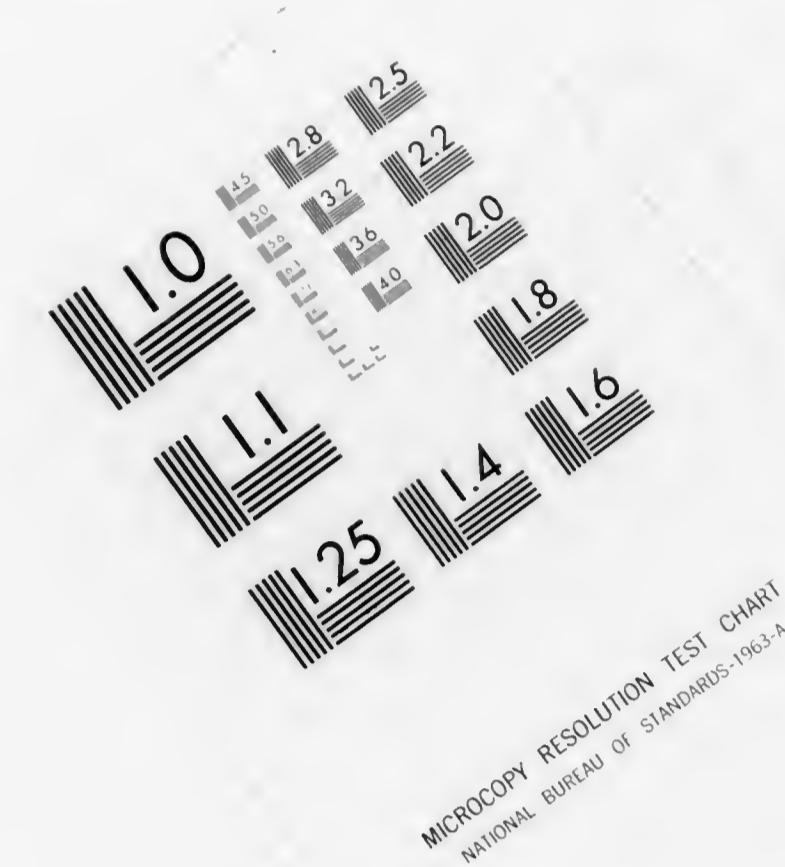
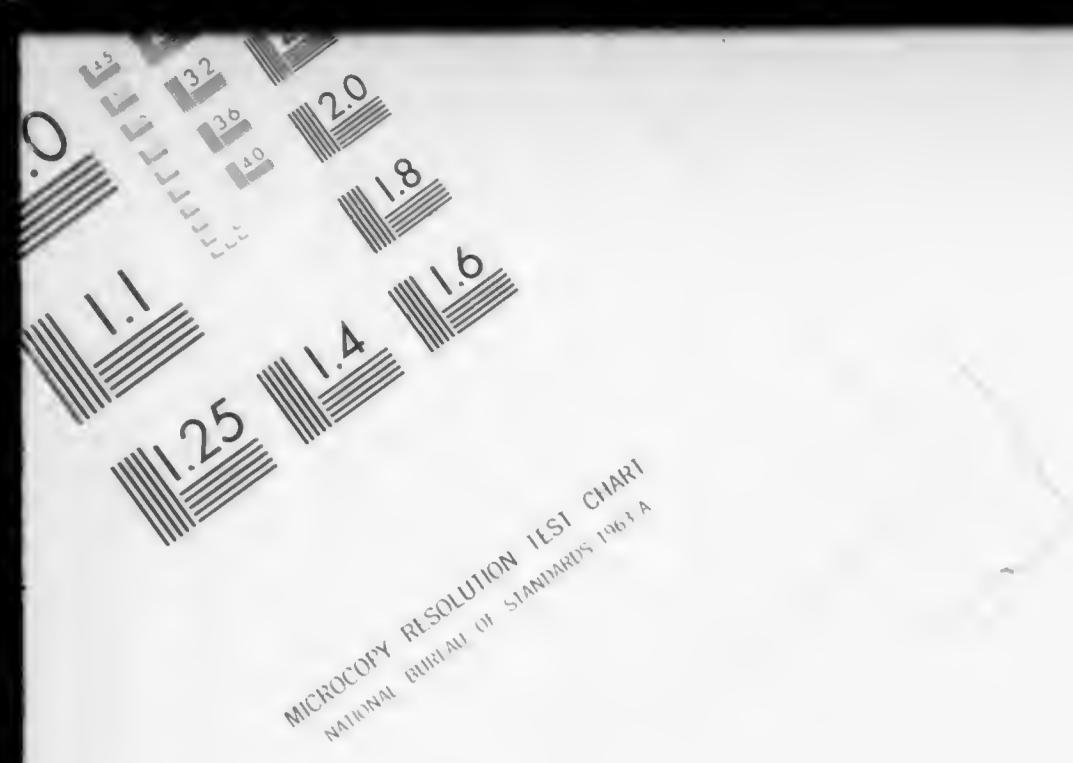
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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

— This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly edition than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

A great battle has been fought on the Potomac, and our forces are defeated.

The retreating army, strongly reinforced, takes a new position and prepares for another conflict.

We have also lost a battle near Richmond, Kentucky, and our troops have retreated to Lexington.

We refer to details in our telegraphic columns.

We invite special attention to Gov. Donnelly's report of his visit to the scene of the late Indian tragedy.

LATEST FROM FORT RIDGLEY.

Mr. George A. Nourse, who left Fort Ridgley on Saturday morning, brings the latest intelligence from that post.

On Sunday a detachment of Captain Northrop's Company went up the Fort to a point opposite Little Crow's camp, below the mouth of Redwood, and at a distance of half a mile—examined the place with the aid of a spyglass, and found it utterly deserted. No doubt the Indians have fallen back west, and are now at, or beyond, Yellow Medicine. Not an Indian is to be seen in all the district recently laid waste, and it is now, and will continue to be, just as safe to reside there as it was before the outbreak.

Col. Sibley was to advance as far as the Lower Agency on Sunday, where he would build a ferryboat, and bury the dead. A scouting party found Dr. Humphrey's body; and, in the cellar of a burned house the bones of his wife and children. The only surviving son is now in St. Paul.

On Saturday morning a German woman with five children came to the Fort, who had been out eight days with nothing to eat, except what they obtained from the gardens and fields.

The cavalry had for the most part left the Fort, and returned home, having enlisted for the emergency, and finding no prospect of a battle.

Mr. Nourse met the Seventh Regiment forty miles this side the Fort, expecting to reach it Sunday. He met Col. Marshall at Belle Plaine.

A regiment of mounted men is needed in the field immediately. The infantry cannot overtake them; and it is not thought that the Indians will revisit the scenes of the late tragedy.

BOUNTY AND ADVANCE PAY FOR THE OLD REGIMENTS.

By the following despatch, it will be seen that bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those who enlist in the old regiments:

WASHINGTON, August 31.

You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to continue the payment of bounty premium to recruits for the old regiments until further orders. The month's advance will also be paid such recruits.

Please notify Paymasters of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT.

ORENES A. BRONSON.

The eminent Catholic reviewer, Orenes A. Bronson, in a speech a few evenings ago at Willard's, in Washington City, declared himself strongly in favor of Emancipation.

Freeing the slaves of rebels he declared to be the instant necessity of the hour, demanded and justified as a war measure.

He electrified the audience with the stirring declaration that timid measures were almost treason, and that we must not look for the safety of the nation to those soft-shell conservatives whose conservatism consists in having no eyes except in the backs of their heads.

WYOMING.

We learn that a scouting party that visited Mound View township and Wyoming, yesterday, found the excitement and alarm measurably subsiding, and the inhabitants well prepared to resist any attack that may be made by the Indians, a large party of whom had been seen near Wyoming, but whether with peaceful or warlike intentions does not seem to be known. No fears, however, seem to be apprehended.

EMANCIPATION.

The National Intelligencer, of the 27th, says that the President will enforce the confiscation and emancipation act to the best of his ability.

THE CHIPPEWA IMBROGLIO.

We have received a letter from Judge Cooper, the counsellor of Hole-in-the-Day, who went up to Crow Wing on Monday last, giving such an account of matters up there as assures us that there will be no trouble with the Chippewas.

On Sunday last, Mr. Clas. H. Oakes, of this city, arrived from Crow Wing, who concurs entirely with this view. He says Hole-in-the-Day had Judge Cooper, that the Chippewas never had shed white blood, and have now no disposition to do so; that they were poorly off for guns, and did not have ten pounds of powder among them, &c.

## GOV. DONNELLY'S REPORT.

Capt. Street's Forest City Expedition. GLENCOE, September 1st, 1862.

To the Editors of the Press.

Believing that everything reliable concerning the Indians on the frontier should be known, I have thought a few lines from Capt. Street's Forest City Expedition might be read with profit, by many who have gone to your city to remain until they consider it safe to return to their homes.

We left Minneapolis the 25th. Our orders were to proceed through Wright County, touching Forest City, to Glencoe. On our way from Minneapolis to Clearwater, we met many teams on their way down the river. Conversing with them, we found many of the men designed to return, after leaving their families in the city. Arriving at Clearwater, we found a large delegation of people anxiously waiting for reinforcements. They had begun building a fort on an eminence, close by a church—were much excited—and feared the spirit of war had taken possession of the Chippewas. Our remaining in their town over night inspired them with confidence. A large quantity of provisions was brought to our camp in the evening by the ladies who showed us much kindness, which will long be remembered by our company. Starting on our journey in the morning, many of the citizens of Meeker county, who had left their homes, promised us three wounded men. One of them was Mr. Foote, who was shot through the body twice, and once through the arm, bringing him on his knees. After this, he shot two more himself, and his wife killed one. He then told his wife to die. After she had started, he tried in various ways to kill himself, but was too weak to accomplish it. Arriving at Forest City, we found a body of armed men, numbering about forty, under command of Capt. Whitecomb. The ladies had all left town. Mrs. Whitecomb and Mrs. Jewett, A. C. Smith Esq., who assisted in burying the bodies of those killed by the Indians, told us the number was seventeen. He also told us about two hundred people had left, passing through Forest City.

Remaining in Forest City until Friday noon, we had the pleasure of seeing about forty persons returning home. Upon inquiry, we found them to be the ones promising to do at Clearwater, of whom mention is made above. One of the Indians, Capt. Street, had informed Capt. Nelson, of Mankato, who I forgot to mention, joined us at Monticello with a company of mounted men, giving him the command of the cavalry numbering about twenty, leaving him to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Forest City and Kingston.

Proceeding toward Hutchinson, we found nearly all the houses abandoned. Approaching them we could see they were just as their owners had left them. No Indians had been there. Greenleaf was entirely abandoned.

After two miles further on, we found a neighborhood of brave people. They had joined together, I think, to the number of five families, staying for a time at the home of one and gathering their grain, and then moving to the house of another, until all were visited. This gave them enough to keep out the Indians for several nights, and in case the Indians had ventured into their camp, they would have been in a warm reception, for they were well armed, and men who never knew what it was to turn their backs on the enemy.

At Hutchinson we found Capt. Harrington drilling a company of about eighty men. They had erected a fort made of logs and plank. They had a good supply of arms, heard of none except those at Fort Snelling.

At this place (Glencoe) we found Capt. Wiedemann, under the direction of General Stevens, who by his energy and perseverance has succeeded, with the aid of a few others, in keeping many of the settlers on their farms in this vicinity. Our commander has been active, and caused steady and hurried marches that we might reach the locality where the Indians were. But we, as yet, found it like a story of going to the end of the rainbow and finding a sack of gold.

We came then, after journeying all the way to the frontier, and gathering all the information we can, that there are no Indians in this vicinity except those at Acton—perhaps not a hundred in all, and many think not fifty. Companies will be here and about here, making it, we think, safe for people to return immediately and save their homes that have cost them so many sacrifices and so much toil.

(Signed.) JOHN POPE, Major Gen.

To-day's evening Star, speaking of Friday's battle, says:

It was fought by corps of Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel's, against the rebels numbering about 60,000 consisting of Jackson's and a portion of Lee's army, which succeeded in getting through Thorofare Gap.

A battle took place in the vicinity of Haymarket, off Sudley's Church, and but a few miles northwest of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps came up with the rebels at two o'clock in the forenoon, and found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right.

Sigel and Steinwehr were holding their own in the woods on the left of Schenck and Steinwehr on the right.

Heavy masses of rebels appeared, and Stevens' and Reynolds' divisions were sent up, and were driven back.

The rebels were gradually forced back until one o'clock P. M., when suddenly and severely engaged bayonets, forcing Milroy's corps to fall back.

Milroy's command was so badly cut up that he could not gather a regiment.

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## History of the Indian War.

## Report of Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

FORT RIDGELEY, Minn., Aug. 29, 1862.  
To His Excellency Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota.

In compliance with your directions, I left St. Paul on Monday, the 25th inst., and on the evening of the same day delivered your dispatches and other communications at St. Peter, to Col. Sibley, in command of the Indian expedition, and on the 27th and 28th insts. accompanied him to this place.

I found it not necessary, upon my arrival at St. Peter, to urge, as you had requested, Col. Sibley to greater rapidity of movement, as he was prepared to start the day after my arrival.

## The CHARACTER of the COUNTRY.

The beautiful country between St. Peter and Fort Ridgley we found to be completely abandoned by the inhabitants; the houses in many cases left with the doors open, the furniture undisturbed, while the cattle ranged about the doors or through the cultivated fields. The contrast between the evidences of human industry around us and the total absence of human beings was most impressive and striking.

This region of country is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is rich; the timber scattered in groves or skirting the Minnesota river, near which the road passes, while fine meadows and lakes offer attractions to the stock raiser.

The country to the line of the Military Reservation, within a few miles of Fort Ridgley, has been well settled, the improvements of a superior character, and the harvest evidently abundant. The work of harvesting seemed to be farther advanced than in the valley north of St. Peter, the grain being generally already stacked.

## DEPREDACTIONS COMMITTED ALONG THE ROAD.

With the exception of the entire absence of the inhabitants, and the silence which reigned supreme, we met with no evidences of the Indian outbreak until we had proceeded about sixteen miles from St. Peter; here we found the ruins of a house which had been burned to the ground, it had formerly been a hotel, kept by a man named Horner; it was a regular stopping place for travelers and farmers.

Seventeen miles from St. Peter we came to a house where three persons, men and women, had been murdered. They had been flying to St. Peter, panic-stricken, from some point further west; had stopped over night at this house; their cattle strayed away during the night, and in the morning, while hunting them, they were attacked by the Indians and murdered. Their bodies were found by a scouting party, a day or two afterwards, and taken into St. Peter for burial.

In the yard of the house stood the wagons of these unfortunate people; their trunks broken open and the ground strewn with their effects. The trunks were old-fashioned and of German make, and bore upon the side, in large letters, the name, "JOHANN SCHWARTZ." It was indeed melancholy to look into them and see their little trinkets, their prayer-books, their clothing, and even the toys of children; and reflect upon the sudden and brutal death which had overtaken them.

The house where these bodies were found was not burned, although a barn and a large quantity of hay near it, —some thirty-six tons, —were destroyed.

About thirty miles from St. Peter, at a little town called, I think, Lafayette, the Expedition encamped for the night.

Here we found the remains of a very fine house and barn, owned by a Mr. Kaus. The house had been a valuable one, finely finished, the interior wood-work having been altogether of black walnut; the garden and out-buildings bore every evidence of thrift and competence.

Near it were the remains of another house, owned by a Mr. Bush, also reduced to ashes. Both these buildings had been, I think, used as hotels.

It is a singular fact that the Indians burned but few houses. Great numbers were left untouched. It is still more remarkable that those burned were, I understand, in every instance, hotels.

## DEAD BODIES.

At the little town of West Newton, eight miles from Fort Ridgley, we came upon the first dead body.

It lay across the road, not far from a small church, blotted, discolored, and far gone in decomposition. The back of the head appeared to have been broken in the scalp was gone, and the skin wrinkled down over the face so as to destroy all semblance of human features. It was indeed a terrible sight. No clue has been obtained, or perhaps ever will be, to the name of the unfortunate man. He will lie unknown in the grave to which he was hurriedly consigned, until the last judgment.

A rod, or two beyond him on a lit-

the bridge lay a bundle of female clothing. It was probably dropped by some woman in her hurried flight.

Still nearer to the fort, about a mile and a half from it, in the grass, close to the road-side, was found another body. It was that of Felix Smith, formerly a soldier in the regular army, stationed at the fort, but lately discharged, and residing four miles from it. He had been scalped, and his throat cut.

## FORT RIDGLEY.

I found Fort Ridgley most disadvantageously situated for a place of defence. It is built upon a projecting spur of the bluffs, almost completely encircled by deep and wooded ravines, the deepest of which are within a stone's throw of the fort, and the most inopportune for a garrison to be selected. The Indians are able at any time to surround it, lying on the brow of the ravines, or amid the trees and shrubbery, and doing deadly execution against the garrison.

The plan of the fort is equally bad. It is not a single fire-proof building in the whole group. In the middle is a two-story, stone building, with galleries, and a tower a little higher, and a piece of timber or brush at the lower end of the town.

The inhabitants of the surrounding country poured into the town in great numbers, all through the day and night, before Tuesday morning the town contained, including its own population, about two thousand persons.

Mr. Behnke hurried to St. Peter, to call for Judge Flanigan, early on Tuesday morning. By noon the Judge had a company of 125 men ready to move to the defense of the town.

## THE FIRST ATTACK ON NEW ULM.

Tuesday, the 13th, at about three P.M., the first attack was made on New Ulm. The Indians estimated at between two and three hundred. The fight continued during all the afternoon. Some houses were fired, and as the people ran through the streets one man and one woman were killed. A party of several men coming to the town were also intercepted and murdered; they were from Sigel Town—and consisted of A. Loomis, U. Loomis, Wm. Tuttle, Wm. Carroll, George Lamb, and others. Norwegian.

At 6 o'clock the company under Capt. Flanigan reached the town. The cavalry charged upon the Indians and drove them back.

During this engagement, it is believed that about 12 or 15 Indians were killed. A comparison of dates makes it evident that the Indians attacking New Ulm and Fort Ridgley were not distinct parties, but one and the same force.

## THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE FORT.

Fired in their attempt on New Ulm, by the timely arrival of Judge Flanigan, the Indians moved, during the morning of Wednesday, over the distance, eighteen miles, between the town and Fort Ridgley, and at a quarter past three o'clock, P.M., commenced their first attack on the Fort.

It was a surprise. The first announcement was a volley fired through one of the windows of sentinels into the parapet of the Fort—dead at once.

The men were rallied to their posts. Sergt. Jones, Ordnance Sergeant, attempted to use his gun, but to his surprise, found they would not work. A howitzer was brought into play, and in the meantime the Sergeant drew the charges from the gun, and found that it had been started into them.

At 9 o'clock, A.M., news came to the Fort of the attack on New Ulm, and Capt. Marsh, with fifty-one men, started for Redwood. I need not detail the particulars of the complete and destructive ambuscade into which he was led, and the disastrous results which followed.

At 12 o'clock, P.M., of the same day the party having charge the money for Sioux annuity payment, to Messrs. Wykoff, Hatch, and Van Vorhis, were captured, and at 4 P.M. were released.

At this time there were in Fort Ridgley about eighty soldiers of Co. B, of the 5th regiment, under command of Capt. Marsh. This constituted the entire military force in charge of the fort.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota  
OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 7 P. M.

For Galeton—Local mail—leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 1/2 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Faribault—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

For Superior—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For the Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Monday, at 8 A. M.

Mails leaving before 2 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

Mails close half an hour before the time of departing.

The postage on all transacted matter, foreign or domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage, except in cases of urgent and a few United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage that day.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Hotels & Saloons.

L A H R S H O U S E ,  
FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,  
JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," especially announces to his old friends and all other men—just as he did in his former house—that he is now preparing that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of reading matter always be found on Mr. Lahr's tables, also stationery, &c., &c.

C L I F F O N T H O U S E ,  
MINNEAPOLIS.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley.

NEW AND NEARLY FURNISHED.

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, dares himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

CHARGES MODERATE.

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 26th, 1862.

U N I O N P A R K H O U S E ,  
LITTLE CANADA, MINN.

G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the bank of Lake Elizabeth, five miles from St. Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and have been fitted up with taste and comfort, for the convenience and persons seeking recreation.

The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best in the State. The proprietor will be greatly gratified by the use of guests of the House. Board by day or week at moderate rates. Jet-linen.

W M. ILLINGWORTH,  
Watch Manufacturer.

— AND —

T O W N C L O C K B U I L D E R !

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST. - - ST. PAUL.

Having been over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCED in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he will consider himself to do anything in his line.

A LITTLE SUPERIOR,

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

— N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on EASY TERMS.

Callers carefully and promptly attended to.

P A L M E R ' S P U R E

V I N E G A R .

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES.

AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it, and YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by all persons who have an eye to keeping.

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

F L O R E N C E S E W I N G

MACHINERY AGENCY, on

Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES

make the strongest stitches on cotton and the same machine, from the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK,

KNOT AND DOUBLE-KNOT, all of which make the same work as the English machines, and all can be produced with the machine is in motion.

Their motions are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order, they are so simple that a child can manage them, the direction, and the cut of each stitch is necessary.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, and the combination of STRENGTH, BEAUTY.

Price No. 1, \$125.00; No. 2, \$175.00; No. 3, \$200.00; No. 4, \$250.00; No. 5, \$375.00; No. 6, \$425.00; Cabinet, \$400.00; No. 7, Cabinet, \$450.00; Cabinet, \$450.00; Mahogany, \$450.00; Cabinet, \$500.00. Home and necessary tools included in the above prices.

On hand different kinds of lower price Machines. Call and see the "Florence" Machines. G. W. BABCOCK.

F O R R E N T ,

THE RESIDENCE OF GEN. DANA,

With or without the

F U R N I T U R E .

Enquire of H. F. MASTERSON.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

1862. 1862. 1862.

CONTROLED AND OPERATED

By the Roads forming the line, to which the attention

of Shippers is invited.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK, THIS

ROUTE OFFERS UNEQUALLED FACILITIES, AS REGARD STOCK,

CARS, YARDS, TIME, &c., &c., &c.

FREIGHT FORWARDED AT THE LOWEST

RATES AND WITH DISPATCH.

IN THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL, ALL IN-

SURANCE IS SAVED.

M A R K P A C K A G E S " G. W. R."

Three Express Trains leave Chicago and St. Paul, via Milwaukee, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottowa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mendota, daily at 2 P. M.

For Superior, Journeys, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottowa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mendota, daily at 2 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

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CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

G R E A T W E S T E R N

R A I L W A Y C O M P A N Y ' S

E x p r e s s F r e i g h t L i n e .

G R E A T W E S T E R N , N. Y. C E N T R A L

AND C O N N E C T I N G R O A D S ,

1862. 1862. 1862.

SPRING. SPRING. SPRING.

1862. 1862. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

VIA MAIL

D R Y G O O D S F O R C A S H .

1862. 1862. 1862.

E A S T A N D W E S T .

1862. 1862. 1862.

D. W. Ingerson & Co.,

1862. 1862. 1862.

H A V E J U S T R E C E D E D A L A R G E S T O C K O F

SPRING DRY GOODS,

C O N S I S T I N G O F

F A N C Y D R E S S G O O D S ,

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## The Saint Paul Press.

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WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

From the London Times, Aug. 13.  
Secretary Seward's Correspondence with Earl Russell.

We commend to our readers the following further correspondence relating to the civil war in the United States of North America. It is one of the most interesting specimens of official literature that has ever been our lot to read. The prospect of success which in May last dawned upon the federal cause seems to gild every paragraph of Mr. Seward's dispatch, whereas the stern logic of events lends increased causticity to Lord Russell's very "dry" reply:

No. 1.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL—(RECEIVED JUNE 21.)

LOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES, May 29, 1862.  
My Lord—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c.

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

## ENCLOSURE NO. I.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.  
Your dispatch of the 8th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which the president has permitted to take place the 1st of June, prepared to fill themselves of the supplies of all kinds rather than remain in their prohibited operations. So also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwillingly, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves, under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises one never to nail their colors to the staff, that is, that if they shall be able, and if it is desirable, they maintain it there without sailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital city of this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided the South and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States (this is untrue). It committed Missouri to the pretended new confederacy. Missouri is now active and ardent among the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his servile master, and the insurrection, he brings an acre and a half of productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in these States resulting from extra manufacture and the prosecution of the war.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates far less injuriously at present to the federal government and to the support of loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his servile master, and the insurrection, he brings an acre and a half of productive labor of the loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater dis- trusses in Europe.

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This stage is now attained by another in view of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions I desire to improve the position thus obtained to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that at the earliest proper moment I set forth most distinctly the opinions of this government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the restoration of harmony and tranquillity between them, and that the same interests demand that, as far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufacture and commerce, are, in some respects, to be regarded less as general national systems, than as general systems of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations are not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the most remote parts, and still more, in some parts of France, seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—and I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible, and the territories which must bear taxation is at once drossed to its narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which is now my practice of African slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in my correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their reasonable conspiracy against the Union.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expressions of the British government, and are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other States, from whose recognition on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife does not give any hope of success to the Union, in the present and under the protection of the federal authorities.

The president asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is due before the first dollar has been paid by taxation to the central government and the territory which must bear taxation is at once drossed to its narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening up a field that serves to show that it will be possible to use, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and foreign nations.

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Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

## OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

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Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Friday, at 8 P. M.

For St. Paul—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Saturday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—Tuesdays, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail—leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All offices close half an hour before the time of departing.

The postage upon all transient matter, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where the mail is to be sent by express.

Personal mailing letters, newspapers, &c., when addressed to or from foreign countries, therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage required, and affix postage stamps of sufficient value to pay the full postage thereon.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

## Hotels &amp; Saloons.

LAIR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAIR, PROPRIETOR.

Mr. LAIR, formerly of the "One House," respectively announces to his old friends and all new ones, that he has now a large and comfortable hotel, boy's room, &c., and is ready now, and believes that he will furnish as good an EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lair's tables, also stationery, &c., ready.

CLIFFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing, and is among the largest in the Minnesota Valley. Is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

and the proprietor, from long experience in the business, dares himself to say that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

CHARGES MODERATE. **ES**

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn., April 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,

LITTLE CANADA, MINN.,

G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada, on the Lake of the Woods, five miles from Paul. The House and fixtures are entirely new, and are well arranged for a home, a hotel, or for invalids, and persons seeking a quiet life.

The House is provided with boats and all the necessary fixtures for hunting and fishing—and is one mile from Bass Lake, which is covered with fine trout. The house is well provided with boats, and also provided for the use of guests of the House. Board by day or week at moderate rates.

JOHN FEW

W. MILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

— AND —

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST. - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

— N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction, and will be well provided for.

— Fine work done and Clock and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates.

— Work carefully and promptly attended to.

—

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES

AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it.

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works at Elsie street, and by all growers who have an eye to keeping.

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes every kind of work, and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND NEEDLE-KNOT, &c., which are used for sewing, and the like. The latter can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry in either way, as she changes the position of the machine. They make five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dress, and their stitch is the wonder of all. The cost of the machine is \$100.00, **STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.**

Prices No. 1, \$100.00, No. 2, \$75.00, No. 3, \$50.00,

Cabinet opener, \$10.00, No. 7, Cabinet case, \$35.00, "Tinography," \$7.00.

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., for the sale of their goods, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see old customers once more.

We have a large quantity of selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I hope to merit for your favor, a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

On hand different kinds of lower priced Machines. Call and see the "Florence Machines."

G. W. BABCOCK.

FOR RENT,

THE RESIDENCE OF GEN. DANA,

With or without the

FURNITURE.

Engulf of 15th Street, St. Paul.

H. F. MASTERSON,

LAUREL,

## Burbank's Column.

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For Fort Ripley—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

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1862. THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

From Washington.

Gen. Scott writes from West Point that his health has so much improved that he is enabled to take his usual daily walk.

Provisional Marshals have been appointed for all the counties in Maryland, thus placing the State effectually under military law.

The special objections of the Minister from New Granada to the colonization scheme are not believed to be valid. He supposed that it was intended to Americanize the new settlement, instead of the existing institution subject to the local government.

Senator Pomeroy will leave soon upon a voyage of exploration, and, if not satisfied with Chiriqui, will pursue his researches up the valley of the Amazon.

Gentlemen are constantly waiting upon the Secretary of War asking commissions to raise special regiments, and he agreed to accept several of the Governors of the States who commission the applicants, and the regiments are ready in twenty days. The policy is not to commission any one for such purpose until after the draft.

The cashiering of Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, does not meet with universal approbation. It is thought there are many mitigating circumstances in his case which have not been allowed their due weight.

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 28.—Samuel Shellabarger was to-day nominated for Congress by acclamation, at the Union Convention held at London, Madison county. He will be a very strong competitor for Senate.

John W. Caldwell, and others of the new commanders of camps for drafted troops, were up here to-day, arranging preliminaries for the government of military police.

Saturday night Ohio will have armed and equipped twenty regiments under the late call. I might tell of their destination, but abstain, as that would probably be playing into the hands of the enemy.

Military Commissioners are tardy in reporting. They should hurry up facts and figures at once.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed in official circles here at the non-accommodation for troops passing through Cincinnati.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Part of the paroled prisoners from the 4th Indiana cavalry, who were recently captured by Morgan at Gallatin, Tennessee, arrived here this morning en route for Camp Chase. Detachments of eight companies were in the engagement, which lasted four hours, after which Gen. Johnson, finding himself outnumbered three to one, surrendered his command. Lieut. Col. Stewart, who was in command of the 4th Indiana cavalry, turned to his men, drew his sword, and said: "Gen. Johnson can't surrender me and my men in this manner!" and told his boys to follow him. They made a dash, and all but fifty escaped, and are now safe in Nashville.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—Of the rebel prisoners captured in the fight at Shep's farm, Boyle county, 34 have arrived at Lexington, and 100 are expected to come on Saturday. Four rebels were killed in the fight and eleven wounded. There was no loss on the part of the home guards.

He who has the names of Capt. Atkinson's little band, from the 50th Indiana, who whipped a thousand of Morgan's rebels at Edgeton Junction—the most brilliant exploit in the history of the war.

Gen. Morgan, with two hundred men, took possession of Glasgow, Barren county, at ten o'clock to-day, capturing the provost marshal and other prominent citizens.

Gen. Roseau, late commander of the post at Huntsville, Alabama, has arrived at Nashville, and taken command there.

It is reported here that Gen. Buell's army concentrated at Alton, and had a battle with his forces, signally defeating the rebels.

Reliable reports say that Morgan, with two hundred men, entered Glasgow this morning, and seized the provost marshal. The remainder of his force were within a mile and a half proceeding towards Glasgow.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Col. Gen. Morgan, as bearer of dispatches from Gen. Morgan to Gen. Wright, arrived this evening.

He states that Kirby Smith, at the head of 20,000 men, has left the front of the Gap, and was at London, sixty miles from Lexington, on Wednesday. His troops are the pick of the western rebels. They threaten to march to the Ohio River, the fears are entertained that they may succeed, as the Federal troops are scattered.

Morgan will not leave the Gap to fall into the possession of the rebel army menacing it on either side. His position again seems critical, although he will receive supplies, reinforcements cannot be supplied at this juncture.

Gen. Wallace, who is here, advises fortifications to be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati. He believes that Smith will march the border.

Reliable reports say that Morgan, with two hundred men, entered Glasgow this morning, and seized the provost marshal. The remainder of his force were within a mile and a half proceeding towards Glasgow.

From Memphis and the South.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—A special to the *Missouri Democrat*, Memphis, 27th inst., says: "The Grenada Appeal, of the 23d, admits the capture of the steamer Fair in the Mississippi."

A skirmish occurred on Helena Island on the 21st inst., in which the rebels claim to have taken 35 prisoners.

In the Richmond Congress, Yancey has introduced a bill, justifying the use of arms by every one in the South against its invaders, and if taken and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff Davis must retaliate. Kansas is claimed as in the Confederacy.

Price is said to have joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Breckinridge is at Jackson, Miss.

Last night, guerrillas, one hundred strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of that was done in sight of a gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27 (via Cairo, Aug. 26)—Pioneer and Democrat copy. 22d-14

29.)—A hundred guerrillas last night visited Hopefield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, sacking every house in the town. No alarm was given.

The rebel Congress has declared Kansas within the limits of the Confederacy.

The Grenada Appeal of the 23d says the rebel army is on the march to the Ohio river.

Priest is reported to be moving to support Bragg at Chattanooga.

The railroad from Selma to Meridian is nearly completed. The utmost activity was displayed by all concerned in its construction.

A long, hot, disputed day of the 21st says that the Federals on St. Helena Island, their Post Royal, were surprised at daylight, with the loss of the Lieutenant Commanding and several others killed, and thirty-six captured. The Confederate loss was light.

The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—United General Hospital Millard took charge of Charles Ingersoll to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a photographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of his report of Mr. Ingersoll's remarks in his speech Saturday, when he said: "that the government has raised the largest sum ever raised and applied them to the most purposes of any government that ever disgraced power;" that the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro, and that "a more corrupt government than that which governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European, or part of the world;" that "it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as many corrupt governments as exists in the government of Lincoln." A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Judge Cadwalader, returnable at noon to-morrow.

Some of the New York papers have mistaken this Ingersoll for his father, Chas. Jared Ingersoll, the veteran statesman who died a few months ago. It is Chas. Ingersoll who is under arrest.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 28, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. FORTY-FOUR.]

Pursuant to authority received from the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief calls upon the people of Minnesota to furnish a regiment of mounted men to serve against the Indians, at the request of the Government of the United States, for the period of three months, and to be designated as the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

The Regiment will be organized to consist of three battalions, each battalion to consist of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies, each of which companies will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM. MAXIMUM.

1 Captain. 1 Captain.

1 1st Lieutenant. 1 1st Lieutenant.

1 2d Lieutenant. 1 2d Lieutenant.

1 1st Sergeant. 1 1st Sergeant.

1 Company Q. M. Sergt. 1 Co. Q. M. Sergt.

4 Sergeants. 4 Sergeants.

8 Corporals. 8 Corporals.

2 Buglers. 2 Buglers.

2 Farriers. 2 Farriers.

1 Saddler. 1 Saddlers.

1 Wagoner. 1 Wagoners.

55 Privates. 72 Privates.

— Aggregate.

Each battalion will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM. MAXIMUM.

316 Co. officers & men. 350 Co. officers & men.

1 Major. 1 Major.

1 Battalion Adj. & Adj. 1 Battalion Adj. & Adj.

1 Adj. & Adj. Comt. (Lt.) 1 Adj. & Adj. Comt. (Lt.)

1 Sergeant Major. 1 Sergeant Major.

1 Q. M. Sergeant. 1 Q. M. Sergeant.

1 Commissary Sergt. 1 Commissary Sergt.

1 Hospital Steward. 1 Hospital Steward.

— Aggregate.

Each battalion will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM. MAXIMUM.

990 Bat'tn officers & men. 1080 Bat'tn officers & men.

1 Colonel. 1 Colonel.

1 Lieutenant Colonel. 1 Lieutenant Colonel.

1 Regimental Adj. (Lt.) 1 Regimental Adj. (Lt.)

1 Reg'tl q. m. Com. (Lt.) 1 Reg'tl q. m. Com. (Lt.)

2 Chd Buglers. 2 Chd Buglers.

— Aggregate.

Each bugler will be required to furnish his own horse, horse equipment and arms, until such time as the latter shall be furnished by the United States.

Reliable reports say that Morgan, with two hundred men, entered Glasgow this morning, and seized the provost marshal.

The remainder of his force were within a mile and a half proceeding towards Glasgow.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of State Senator for the Third Senatorial district, caused by the death of Hon. S. W. Loring, who was elected at the last general election to represent said district in the Senate of the United States, such vacancy will be filled by appointment of the Governor.

Therefore, Proclamation is hereby made that, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections in this State, and to provide for the election of members of the Legislature, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1861, the said vacancy occurring will be filled by the qualified voter of the county of Stearns, T. Todd, Douglass, Wadsworth, and one of the other counties of the State of Minnesota, each voter being allowed to vote for one.

Persons who have been nominated to fill the said vacancy will be elected by the qualified voter of the county of Stearns, T. Todd, Douglass, Wadsworth, and one of the other counties of the State of Minnesota, each voter being allowed to vote for one.

Please take notice that, in the course of this year, the Legislature, in its session, will be convened at the State Capital, the seat of the State of Minnesota, on the 1st of January, A. D. 1862; said election to be conducted and the returns made in the manner prescribed by the law regulating general elections in this State.

I give and make and seal the great seal of the State at the Capitol, the seat of the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1862.

Given under my hand this day of August, A. D. 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

22—Papers in the District please copy.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

E. J. WAY.

Agent for the North Star Mill, has just received a choice sample of FLOUR, manufactured from new club Wheat, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Robert Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Adjutant General or Quartermaster General's Department of the State of Minnesota, will immediately present the same for adjustment and settlement.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant-General.

22—Pioneer and Democrat copy. 22d-14

29.)—A hundred guerrillas last night visited Hopefield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, sacking every house in the town. No alarm was given.

The rebel Congress has declared Kansas within the limits of the Confederacy.

The Grenada Appeal of the 23d says the rebel army is on the march to the Ohio river.

Priest is reported to be moving to support Bragg at Chattanooga.

The railroad from Selma to Meridian is nearly completed. The utmost activity was displayed by all concerned in its construction.

A long, hot, disputed day of the 21st says that the Federals on St. Helena Island, their Post Royal, were surprised at daylight, with the loss of the Lieutenant Commanding and several others killed, and thirty-six captured. The Confederate loss was light.

The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—United General Hospital Millard took charge of Charles Ingersoll to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a photographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of his report of Mr. Ingersoll's remarks in his speech Saturday, when he said: "that the government has raised the largest sum ever raised and applied them to the most purposes of any government that ever disgraced power;" that the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro, and that "a more corrupt government than that which governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European, or part of the world;" that "it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as many corrupt governments as exists in the government of Lincoln." A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Judge Cadwalader, returnable at noon to-morrow.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

NUMBER 131.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The prelude of the great battle is still continued with varying results.

McClellan commands the fortifications around Washington.

Falls Church and Centerville have been evacuated, and our troops seem to be falling back towards Washington.

The rebel army is also said to be falling back for want of supplies.

Maryland and Baltimore have been alarmed by the threatening attitude of Jackson, at the head of 40,000 troops. The army of Virginia is said to be still hopeful and confident. We have no further news from Cincinnati. Breckinridge still pursues his vocation at the South; and our troops have evacuated and destroyed Baton Rouge.

IN WASHINGTON SAFELY.

We have no telegraphic dispatches of army movements, direct from Washington. This is ominous. The transmission of war news is prohibited.

McClellan is an engineer, more competent for defense than attack. He is appointed to the command of the fortifications around Washington.

This may indicate, first, that Washington is in danger.

Second, that McClellan is retired from active service, and assigned an honorable position at the Capital.

A SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

Captain George C. Whitehead, of the Sibley Guards, stationed at Forest City, reports to the Adjutant General, recently on an expedition to the west line of Meeker County for the purpose of rescuing a party composed of one man, two women and eight children, secret in that vicinity to keep out of the way of the Indians, supposed to be twenty-five or thirty in number. They returned the fire, killing three, and wounding one, and captured two ponies. None of the company were injured.

Lieutenant J. B. Atkinson, of this company, was in this city yesterday to get ammunition for the frontier service.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

One of our composers, speaking of the opposing armies says: "It is the movement of an irresistible force against an impetuous defense."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The August number of this celebrated Magazine strives hard to maintain its old tority character; and except some island peculiarities and prejudices, it is a very valuable Review.

There are ten articles in the present number, and among them are "Victor Hugo's Last Romance," "The Rights of Women," and "Ten Years of Imperialism." Published by LEONARD, SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A dispatch from Washington, in the Chicago Tribune, says that Col. O'Connor, of the Second Wisconsin, was killed in the battle of Friday, near Massassas. The Second Wisconsin formed a part of Gen. King's division, in which also were the Sixth and Seventh regiments of Wisconsin.

Russia, after all, it is believed, will have the honor of connecting the two great continents by an electric cable. The work has commenced and is progressing finely. The telegraph through Siberia is expected to be complete to N. O. Skaefski, on the Pacific, by the end of this year.

It is estimated, says the Scientific American, that from fifteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton, of good staple, will be sent to market from Illinois the present year.

On the Pacific coast, the precious metals have been discovered in the soil of more than one million square miles, only a small portion of which has been explored.

The Washington Intelligencer states that the resignation of Gen. Phelps, of Gen. Butler's Department, was promptly accepted as soon as it arrived, and that it had been determined beforehand to recall him.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has emphatically condemned the rebellion in his address to the annual Episcopal Convention.

The order of Gen. Schofield, levying an assessment of \$500,000 on the seashore of St. Louis county, will create universal satisfaction. It is another evidence that Gen. Schofield acts in accordance with the policy of Gov. Gamble, as declared in the meeting at the Library Hall, and that he intends to adopt the most stringent measures against the secessionists, even if their disloyalty does merely consist of sympathy with the South.

## LESSONS OF THE WAR.

News Summary.

The Republicans of Iowa have completed their nominations for Congress, as follows:

1st District—James F. Wilson, of Fairfield.  
2d District—Hiram Price, of Davenport.  
3d District—Wm. B. Allison, of Dubuque.  
4th District—James B. Grinnell, of Grinnell.  
5th District—J. A. Kasson, of Des Moines.  
6th District—Judge Hubbard, of Sioux City.

Mr. Wilson is re-nominated; the rest are new men. The Legislature is about to assemble, and will probably authorize the polling of votes of volunteers absent from the State in the Union armies. Should it do so, probably every one of the above will be chosen.

—Immediate steps must be taken to keep the devil Run away from soldiers. The disgraceful riot in Spinola's brigade at East New York, on Saturday last, was directly caused by liquor. On the same evening a fight occurred at Jersey City among the men of the 117th New York, on their way South, in the course of which an officer was severely hurt. Liquor was the cause.

General Scott's plan of the campaign required 75,000 men. The defeat at Massassas corrected the error, and taught us that the rebels mean war—earnest, bloody war, and on a gigantic scale. At an early period the people of New York, and of the country at large, were assured that the rebellion would collapse in a few months, and the blockade was established and enforced effectively, expecting, apparently, that the confederacy, cut off from communication with the world, would die of inanition.

The blunders of our political scoundrels are now palpable. The South cannot be starved into submission, nor constrained by blockade. Her soil is luxuriant, her laborers are at work on the plantations; where the rebels mean war—earnest, bloody war, and on a gigantic scale. At an early period the people of New York, and of the country at large, were assured that the rebellion would collapse in a few months, and the blockade was established and enforced effectively, expecting, apparently, that the confederacy, cut off from communication with the world, would die of inanition.

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—The Ninety-fourth Regiment, Col. W. W. Orme, from Bloomington, the Eighty-third, Col. Harding, from Monmouth; and the Ninety-ninth, Col. Bailey, from Pike county, have reached St. Louis, and are now there in barracks.

—Elaborate tables in the New York Journal of Commerce show that, for the seven months ending July 31, the imports

show a gain on the previous year of nearly twenty millions in merchandise, and a decrease of thirty-two millions in specie.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Herald suggests that Gen. Halleck should at once apply to Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry the same rule which he has enforced against newspaper correspondents, and that they be excluded wholly from the lines of our army. They certainly get a great deal more valuable information than our Press could give them, especially if the report is true that they dashed in one morning and seized all Gen. Pope's baggage, private papers, charts, maps, etc., including Gen. Halleck's dispatches, plans of the campaign, and specific instructions about newspaper correspondents. Something of the energy and vigilance so laudably used in preventing the loyal people of the country from knowing what their army is doing, might be usefully bestowed on the rebel cavalry.

—The Hon. John M. Botts has been sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., where he is kept under close surveillance, not exactly as a prisoner, but not a free agent. His son has been drafted into the rebel army, under the new rebel conscription law, which takes all that were exempted under the previous rule—young Botts being lame. The removal of John Minor Botts was deemed necessary in view of the close proximity of the Union army.

—The N. Y. Times says: we do not expect to live long enough to see a Government which knows how to deal with the public Press. The official portion of mankind seem to be divided into two classes on this subject:—one class regards the Press as a wild beast, to be hunted and harried by every available weapon, and the other as a powerful monster to be appeased by sycophancy and toadying. But it seems a little singular that, in a free country, living under republican institutions, men in power should be unable to form any more just estimate of the public Press, as a whole, than such sentiments indicate.

—For fifteen months the South has enjoyed the entire monopoly of this four million slave power. All the slaves capable of labor, male and female, have been employed for the rebel cause—by force of their masters, and by permission of the Federal Government—except a small portion held by union masters.

—The Rev. Leap was released upon oath and bond.

—General Scott's Preacher "Backed Down" —Remarkable Literary Document.

Among the prisoners brought to Wheeling from Wood county, Virginia, and confined in the Atheneum, was one Rev. John Leap, Jr. The charge against him was "that at Flat Rock, Wood county, on Sunday last, he took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, and made it apply to his doctrine of the Colossians."

He recited the 14th verse of the Epistle.

Last night the bells were rung and all male citizens were ordered out and slept on their arms.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—A Bowling Green dispatch says, that a large rebel force, under Buckner, is at Tompkinsville. The rebels destroyed the telegraph to-day, at the State line, thus cutting off communication with Nashville.

Governor Morton and suite arrived at the Gall House this evening.

There is considerable excitement in the city.

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WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO OUR ADHERENTS, \$10.00.

## News and Miscellany.

The Dean of Carlisle has lately issued a sort of pastoral letter to his English flock, in which he expresses the Christian sentiment that he desires to see the United cloth in twain, and two or more separate governments established!

At a meeting of the Ohio Presbytery, held August 26th, in the church of Fairview, the following action was unanimously taken:

Resolved, That from all we have heard and read in respect to Dr. Phanner's heresy, we believe in the highest interests of the Union, and in the suspension of Dr. Phanner from his professorship; and also, that *Patriotism, Presbyterianism and Christianity*, likewise demands:

The Buffalo Express says that the day war meeting Monday evening Mr. Day made a most patriotic speech. He said he had given his three sons to the service of the country, and would go himself, if they would accept him. But he wanted to do something more. He had a daughter capable of filling the position of sales clerk in a dry goods store in the city. The daughter would take the place of any young man holding such a clerical who desired to volunteer, during the war, and pay him the whole salary. This offer was loudly cheered.

Major General Dix remains in command at Fortress Monroe, whether he returned a day or two ago. This puts at rest the rumors that he was to supersede Major General Butler, at New Orleans.

The State Department has been officially informed of the death of Dr. Charles Clarence Brownell, of Hartford, Conn., while engaged in Mr. Fetherick's expedition in search of the head waters of the Nile. Dr. Brownell arrived in Egypt in the early part of last winter, and until his death was occupied in his travels up the Nile.

General Wright is at Frankfort, conducting the Federal movements in person. Ex-Senator Pugh is raising a regiment of infantry for the war.

One of the soldiers of a Maine regiment, who was in the battle of Baton Rouge, boasted after the fight that he had the pleasure of leveling his musket at the man who had been his favorite candidate for the Presidency. He was only too far off, the soldier added, to appreciate the full force of the compliment.

Secretary Seward left Washington August 27, for several weeks' sojourn at his home at Auburn, New York.

It was not the wife of Hon. Robert Dale Owen, but of his son, Capt. Julian Owen, who was drowned by the sinking of the *Acacia*.

Dr. T. Bullard, of Indianapolis, is appointed Examining Surgeon-in-Chief for the State of Indiana.

## Hon. Alexander Ramsey.

The Executive of no State in the Union is at this moment more pressed with the cares and trials of public position than our own and efficient Governor.

He was intensely occupied before the present Indian war broke out, but since then has been equally busily engaged in the field.

The great Indian panic has brought to the door of the Governor a perfect avalanche of new business. Excited messengers are flying from different directions to the Executive office with startling news.

The Governor is the first man they seek, and to whom they pour out their story of Indian depredations and atrocities. He listens with absorbing interest, propounds questions, gathers the evidence with the greatest care, and then acts with the greatest possible rapidity.

No man is more familiar with the people and the geography of the State than the Governor, and this enables him to act with great correctness and dispatch. Very few men have passed through such an ordeal, and it is certain that but few could perform such arduous duties with the same eminent success.

The panic has extended in so many directions, that messengers go despatch to the Capitol, demanding that a company of troops should be sent forthwith to towns and villages that are evidently out of danger. All the Governor can do in such cases, is to send a supply of ammunition with a recommendation that the men should collect and fight, in case the Indians appear.

He has been on the Capitol day on urgent business, and yet the Governor is liable to make some arrangements to issue some orders that may not result to the satisfaction of all. We risk nothing in saying, however, that with all the errors incident to the administration of such an office, there is no candid man in all Minnesota, who would wish to be deprived at this moment of the great expense and valuable public services of Governor Ramsey—*State News*.

## Incompetent Generals.

The only rational doubt that exists respecting the issue of the approaching campaigns comes from the extraordinary determination of the government not to profit by the experience in its disposal of high commands. It is universally conjectured that the military operations of the last two months—settled without reference to what has been done by the enemy—have, in their not results, been a complete failure. There has been a disproportion between the means furnished and the results achieved that fills every loyal heart with pain and indignation.—*New York World*.

## INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

We might fill volumes with incidents of the last two months, without reference to what has been done by the enemy. At one time, Dr. Swift and a few others had gone up to the fort in the first tale land, when they were fired upon from a dog building only a few rods off, which had been filled with Indians, and their lives were only saved by lying down and

## OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

(The following stirring lines were written by a lady who has two brothers in the army of the Union.)

Men and brothers, sons and fathers! can you bear to lower your banner, and the serpent on your soil? Come, avenge that foul felonies, and strike terror into the heart of the nation. Is there any time like this to save our country? Will you leave us but half responsive to your country's clarion call? From the very skies above you points a stern and terrible broadsword of your duty, of your glory, and your all.

Are there any men left northward? Any strong hearts to rely on? Is there not the tide that's ebb away?

O, our Ellsworth, the unbent Wintrop, brave and true! There are other sturdy spirits that must take you to the front to-day.

You are never weaker than the year gone over.

We who sit beside our hearths, unregretful only for other treasures, wait

E. S. O.

## Interesting Incidents of the Battle of New Ulm.

## List of Killed and Wounded, &amp;c.

The St. Peter Statesman of the 29th inst., contains a long and interesting account of the late battle of New Ulm, and many thrilling incidents, some of which we have not before seen. We make a few extracts:

At 9 1/2 A. M. of Saturday, the Indians appeared at the edge of the woods above New Ulm, in the direction of the Agency, and advanced as far as 10 o'clock. The advantages were in their favor until the rear of the town, when the Indians began to divide into two columns, and continued down the river until he had surrounded our forces on three sides. Our men fell back, and the Indians immediately took possession of the outside houses. Our forces then rallied and took possession of the windmill, a narrow, four story building, on an elevation near the first table land in the rear of the town, a couple of houses being in the rear of the mill.

At this critical moment, when death was expected in all its horrible forms, from butchery to burning, Capt. Wm. B. Dodd, of this place, supposing that reinforcements were coming up behind the Indians, made an almost superhuman effort to rally the men to meet the charge of the enemy, and to encourage the supposed reinforcements behind; but when he had gone into the yards outside the fort, he was fired at by the Indians from both sides of the street. The Captain received three balls near his heart, wheeled his horse around, and after riding within 20 yards of our lines fell from his horse, and was assisted to walk into a house, where he died—the noblest Roman of them all—in a few moments afterward. Before dying he dictated a message to his wife and relatives, and addressed his last charge, and he supposed her to be an Indian. Her escape is almost miraculous throughout. She is a very intelligent woman, and her story is affecting in the extreme.

The Captain's hero fell dead in the street a few steps from where his heroic rider fell.

The supposed reinforcements proved to be a party of citizens, probably disengaged for the very purpose of destroying our men.

One of the four men who supported Capt. Dodd into our lines was wounded. At this point of the battle, Capt. Sander (a Baptist minister of Le Sueur) was wounded in the body, and many others were also wounded. The fight at this point (lower town) was very determined, and the attack was made from lower town, and was turned away from the fort, and was assisted to walk into a house, where he died—the noblest Roman of them all—in a few moments afterward. Before dying he dictated a message to his wife and relatives, and addressed his last charge, and he supposed her to be an Indian. Her escape is almost miraculous throughout. She is a very intelligent woman, and her story is affecting in the extreme.

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## THE CITY.

Call at Merrill's for Infantry Tactics, Army regulations, Bayonet Exercise and Cavalry Tactics.

The Post Office will hereafter close at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, instead of eight o'clock, as during the long days of summer.

Wheat took a sudden decline yesterday in consequence of recent advices from Milwaukee. Buyers were only paying from 60 to 65 cents,

New WHEAT.—The Antelope brings down a large load of new wheat every day. It is beginning to find its way to market in all of the river towns below.

THIRD REGIMENT.—This brave but unfortunate regiment, recently exchanged, will arrive here to-day on the Pembinia, and go to Fort Snelling on the Pembinia. Major Welch will be placed in temporary command of it.

PENNOCK PUSEY, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State and Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, in place of F. E. Snow, gone to the war. This is an excellent appointment.

LIEUT. WM. H. SHELLEY, of Colonel Sibley's staff, will leave on the Antelope this afternoon for the headquarters of the Indian expedition, which we trust is by this time beyond Yellow Medicine. Any letters for the boys left at the Merchants' Hotel this forenoon, will be promptly delivered by Lieut. Shelley.

His AXE.—Fairchild & Pease will sell an Indian pony-mare and colt, the latter four months old, at public auction, at 10 o'clock, this morning. This is the only property left to Mr. H. Schlaack, from the massacre and burning of New Ulm. We hope it will bring a good price.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE MINNESOTA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—There is no steamboat connection to Belle Plaine, Leave St. Paul on Tuesday at 2 p.m. by Antelope, and take stage from Shakopee next Wednesday morning. It will be the only way friends from below St. Paul can go except private conveyance.

D. D. MERRILL, CLERK.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CONTRACTS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Captain Saunders for the supply of a large amount of commissary stores for the various posts this winter. Bids must all be in by the 9th inst.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The New Ulm steamboat connection to Belle Plaine, on her way down from St. Peter with a heavy load of women and children from Fort Ridgley, snagged and was sunk in six feet of water near Walker's Landing. It is feared she will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

BOUNTY AND ADVANCE PAY.—Notice is given by Capt. Nelson, that officers are stationed at Fort Snelling who will enlist men in either of the old regiments they may wish to serve, and the bounty, premium, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those so enlisting.

APPOINTMENTS.—Judge Flandreau has been appointed Colonel of the militia force under him.

Albert Rogers has been appointed to the command of the militia of St. Peter, with the rank of Major.

Duncan Kennedy has been commissioned a quartermaster of militia.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.—The Northern Belle is the down boat for La Crosse this morning.

The War Eagle is the down boat for Duluth this evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Penobius is expected to arrive from St. Louis this morning, and will probably start on her return during the forenoon.

The Clara Hine will start at ten o'clock this morning for Carver and all intermediate points, and the Antelope will go up about 3 o'clock p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To the kind-hearted ladies of Red Wing who aided so promptly and materially those poor sufferers from Indian barbarity, by forwarding three boxes of clothing, etc., we have to say that their gifts arrived most opportunely, and were distributed without delay.

In the name of the unfortunate recipients, we return our sincere thanks to the benevolent givers.

PETER BERKEY,  
CHARLES STEEPE,  
D. D. MERRILL,  
F. WILLIAMS,  
A. WOLFF.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—It has been suggested that application be made to the Legislature, about to convene, to have the city charter so amended as to authorize a special tax of two mills on the dollar, for war purposes. Inasmuch as the city has bound itself to pay the families of all volunteers in this county the sum of \$5 per month during the war, some such measure as this seems to be necessary in order to keep her plighted faith. Would it not be well, however, to extend this special tax over the whole county?

General Mitchell.

When Mitchell was deprived of his command, he was on the very point of marching his army into East Tennessee, and had already made the initial movements for that end; now the liberation of that section has been apparently postponed until every white man there is drafted into the rebel army, and the loyal women and children are persecuted and driven from their homes. They resign themselves to despair. When the Union army is so disgraced, and our soldiers suffer so from inebriety, quacks and political Generals, it is certainly strange that Gen. Mitchell, whose military record is one of the brightest which can be shown by any man in the service, should be exiled to New York, where, in order to do some little work for his country, he is driven to do the necessity of specifying before an assemblage in the City Hall Park.—N. Y. Times.

## From Fort Ridgley.

ST. PETER, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

Editors of the Press:—  
I have just returned from a reconnaissance made at Beaver Creek, twenty miles north of Fort Ridgley. Capt. Northrop and myself with fifty men accompanied by Major Brown and guide, left the Fort Friday. Leaving the men in the ravine of the St. Croix creek, four of us proceeded to within a short distance of Little Crow's village, which we found deserted. The Indian houses are untouched, but all the agency buildings are a mass of ruins. The opportune arrival of the cavalry of Captains Northrop and Clittenden on Tuesday morning, thwarted the design of the Indians to make a third attack on Tuesday night, and induced their evacuation of the village.

We saw the remains of Dr. Humphrey lying a few feet from Magner's house. The blackened ruins in the cabin contain the bones of Mrs. S. Humphrey and her two children. The eldest, a boy of nine years, is at St. Paul. The decaying remains of Capt. Marsh and his slaughtered soldiers, lie near the house and about the ferry. In many cases, I have no doubt they can still be recognized. One young man in soldier's uniform, said to be named Smith, lay about twenty rods from Magner's house in the road. Measures have been taken to bury the dead.

The body of W. Richardson, 6th Minnesota Infantry, was found in the ravine near the Fort and buried. A pass signed by A. H. Ross, Corrondy and a note from Nellie McKee, were found on the body. The body of a man shot through the back—name unknown—lay three miles above the Fort on the prairie.

The movements of the Indians seem to be directed by good generalship, and are not made with the simple intention of escaping with the prisoners and booty. The force at the command of Col. Sibley, provided he had the means for transporting the same with sufficient elasticity, is totally inadequate to the task of overruling and determining the enemy.

If the Sioux make a junction with the upper tribes, they may make a stand at Big Stone or Spirit Lake; but the undersigned believes they will avoid a general engagement, and confine their operations to cutting off our sentry parties and supplies. The only troops that can be made available in this warfare are light cavalry or mounted riflemen, who can move with elasticity, overtake the foe, and when necessary, dismount and fight on foot.

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The regiment will be organized to consist of two battalions, each battalion to consist of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies, and each company of which will be organized as follows:

1 Captain.  
1 First Lieutenant.  
1 Second Lieutenant.  
1 Third Lieutenant, or Second Lieutenant.

1 First Sergeant.  
1 Quarter Master Sergeant.  
2 Commissary Sergeants.

5 Sergeants.  
2 Corporals.  
2 Teamsters.

2 Saddlers and Blacksmiths.

1 Waggoner.  
75 Privates.

101

The regiment when fully organized will be as follows:

1 Colonel.  
1 Lieutenant Colonel.  
3 Majors.  
1 Surgeon.  
1 Assistant Surgeon.  
1 Regimental Adjutant.  
1 Regimental Quarter Master.  
1 Regimental Commissary.

1 Regimental Major.

1 Quarter Master Sergeant.

2 Hospital Stewards.

1 Saddler Sergeant.

1 Chief Trumpeter.

1 Regimental Adjutant.

1 Regimental Quarter Master.

1 Regimental Commissary.

Each volunteer will be required to furnish his own horse, equipment and arms, such as the latter shall be furnished by the United States.

A rendezvous has been opened at Fort Snelling and one at the command of the office which the undersigned will report to the officer commanding the rendezvous; will be examined by the Surgeon, and his horse and arms inspected. If accepted he will once be sworn into the service of the United States, and his pay will commence from the date of his leaving the rendezvous, and he will be entitled to all the pay and allowances of a recruit, and an allowance will be made for his reasonable expenses on the journey. In addition to this, which will be that of other mounted troops of the United States, each volunteer will receive 50 cents per day for the use and risk of his horse, and 50 cents in lieu of subsistence, until furnished with rations by the United States.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this call, and who is wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been, or may be conferred on persons disabled by the service.

By order of the Commandant-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMIOS,  
Adjutant-General.

State of Minnesota.—Information by the Governor.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that a vacancy exists in the office of Representative in the State Legislature, in the Eleventh Representative District consisting of the county of Winona, by reason of the removal from the State of E. D. Weld, Esq., who was elected to said office.

Now, therefore, proclamation is hereby made that such vacancy will be filled by the electors of said county of Winona, at a special election to be held on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Saint Paul, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1862.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

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WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

## War News.

—Mrs. Jane Finner (says a London paper) died at Rudston, Driffield, on the 27th ult., aged 95. She was the mother of twelve children, and has left seventy-one grandchildren, one hundred and nineteen great grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, having lived to a see a progeny of two hundred and five.

—Some men are honest enough to acknowledge themselves thieves and robbers, and Yancey is honest enough to declare himself the advocate of an absolutely despotic form of government.

—A mere thought in the mind is almost helpless, unless there is some thought to drive it to execution. A man with a large under-head, will, with less thought, do ten times as much in life as a man with a large upper-head—with a head high, thin, and narrow—without driving force. For a thought is like an arrow. It has great capacity of being bent, but no capacity of sending itself. It has no wings to fly with; but take combinativeness or destructiveness as a bow, and lay a thought upon it, and with what force does it sweep through the air and strike the thing at which it is shot!

—The Episcopal Church of Ireland is really a very costly affair. A Primate with £15,000 a year, another Archbishop with about half that amount, and the Bishops netting among them nearly £50,000 more, with only two thousand clergymen for them all to look after, is pretty well for an establishment in a country where it is detested by four-fifths of the population.

—Church, the painter, is said to be at work on another picture entitled "The Volcano of Copotaxi." It is described as being more startling and original than any of his former works. The picture is about eight by ten feet, and represents the volcano in action. Sullen, sombre clouds of smoke roll off to the right, through which the setting sun like the great eyes of some Cyclopean monster. This is a very daring effort. To the left we behold the lucid depths of an exquisitely tinted sky, which, as a piece of painting, equals, if not surpasses, anything ever done by Mr. Church. This work will probably be finished next winter. Its exhibition will prove an event in the art world.

—The Government is leaving the country to be the prey of the wildest rumors about affairs in the army of Virginia. All newspaper correspondents are excluded, and that source of reliable information cut off. The Government does not prepare any bulletin of what is taking place from day to day, which the people could depend on and would be satisfied with. But more than this, no private letters are allowed to be sent forward from the soldiers of the army.

## A Means to Crush.

If one of our Northern newspapers—rebel at heart and half rebel in speech—should propose, here in New York, a loan to the Confederacy of the Traitors, it is not fair to suppose that the office of that journal would receive an early visit from the law officers of the United States? And yet, morally considered, this offense is one of daily occurrence. When the *Herald* or other sheet of like base tint vehemently urges that property in negroes is something that should be sacredly safe from confiscation and from military meddling, we say that such protest is equivalent to a proposition to lend a certain amount of money to Davis' Secretary of the Treasury. We beg leave to quote, upon this point, the excellent authority of a Venetian Jew.

"You take my house, when you do take my life. That doth sustain my house; but take my life, then you do take the means whereby I live."

Immediately after the delivery of this indisputably correct observation, Shylock, we are told, left the Court House upon the plea that he had been ill—ill—ill—no doubt, as he told the truth. There is a man, which God, in the interests of His Eternal Justice, has put into our hands of making the rebels a great deal sicker than Shylock was: and we him and have split a hole head of hairs, and leave the rebel to the use of "the means whereby he lives." Wise—it is not?—Y. T. Trelawny.

NEW ELEVATORS.—In addition to the present extensive facilities in Chicago for receiving grain, we learn that two first class elevators are being built on the South Branch by two of our leading warehouse firms, to be completed throughout with the most approved machinery, including twenty-four of nearly 500 bushel Hopper scales, which is a sufficient guarantee that correct weights will be given. Besides these, the Messrs. Fairbanks have set in this city in a little more than a year, about 150 bushel Hopper scales and a dozen, or so smaller ones, making over 100 hundred in all. So perfect is the machinery, that each scale may be tested and certified in ten or twelve minutes, which gives some idea of the enormous amount of grain which may be weighed upon them all in a single day. Let the Farmers of the Northwest raise their immense crops of grain, and the railroads and canal transport it to Chicago; there is no doubt but our means for receiving, storing and shipping it will keep pace with the demand.—Chicago Evening Journal.

## "Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Editors of the *Press*:

I have seen in your columns several communications from A. J. Van Vorhes, and others, in which I think great injustice is done to those who were the real defenders of Fort Ridgely, and I beg a space in your columns for a short statement from one who was there, and participated in its defense outside the "commissionary building." I would not rob the command and of the post of anything that is his due, for I sincerely hope he will get his deserts whatever they are.

It is not my purpose in this communication to criticize the course of Lieut. Sheehan during the protracted siege to which we were subjected, because I believe that the soldiers who made of themselves a living wall of defense between their savage besiegers and the defenseless women and children in that fort, will see to it that no one man reaps another's harvest, or wears for any great length of time the laurels that justly belong to another.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A.M. to 8 o'clock P.M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M.

HOURLY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Easter Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P.M.

For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except Saturday.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A.M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 12 P.M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P.M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P.M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P.M.

For Winona—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 1 P.M.

For Winona—leaves Monday, at 1 P.M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 A.M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 6 A.M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P.M.

For St. Paul—leaves Monday, at 1 P.M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail leaving before 1 o'clock A.M. close at 7 P.M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departure.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, for express or otherwise, is not required to be prepaid by United States postmen, except in cases where prepayment on the letters, &c., to foreign post offices is optional and the sender does not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., who are not required to do so, are requested to therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Hotels & Saloons.

LAHR'S HOUSE,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,

JNO. P. LAHR, PROPRIETOR.

MIL. LAHR, formerly of "Our Home" especially announces to his old friends and all other men—no body in that he is now fairly under the sun—no body in that he is now a good EYE-OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of reading matter can always be found on Mr. Lah's tables, also stationery, &c.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

MANKATO.

This House is situated near the steamboat landing and is among the largest in the Mankato Valley. It is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

And the proprietor, from long experience in the business, favors himself that he will be able to satisfy the traveling public.

CHARGES MODERATE. **25**

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

Mankato, Minn. Oct. 29th, 1862.

UNION PARK HOUSE,

LITTLE CANADA, MINN.

G. W. FEW, - - PROPRIETOR.

This House is pleasantly located in Little Canada on the Little Canada River, about one mile from St. Paul. The house and fixtures are entirely new, and has been fitted up more particularly as a home for invalids and persons taking recreation.

The House is provided with beds and all the necessary fixtures for comfort and health. It is one mile from Bass Lake, which is considered the best fishing ground in the state—where boats are also provided.

Board by day or week at moderate rates.

July 14th.

W. M. ILLINGWORTH,

Watch Manufacturer.

—AND—

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER!

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

JACKSON-ST. - - - ST. PAUL.

HAVING had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the best Watch Factories in England and America, he feels himself competent to do anything in his line.

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.

—N. B.—Persons wishing to perfect themselves in the business, will be received under instruction on VETERINARY MEDICINE.

—Fits, dresses, dyes, and Clean and Watch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanderson & Lund)

Saint Paul, MINNESOTA.

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

and in a careful and promptly attended to manner.

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used by all housekeepers for

PICKLES

AND THE TABLE.

It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it.

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

For sale at our works on Sibley Street, and by all grocers who have an eye to keeping.

CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.

C. C. LEWIS & CO.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make the best work, and are the easiest to learn to use. The "LOCK, DOUBLE-LOCK, KNOT AND JOINT-LOCK," all of which make the sewing of leather, silk, and other materials, can all be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, and to change the direction, and making the cost of sewing, and the time, a mere trifle.

These machines are all positive. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that any person can learn to use them, and can work perfectly and with ease. They are adjustable, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES in the WORLD, sucking five stitches to the revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all. They are combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Price No. 1, \$1.00, No. 2, \$1.00, No. 3, \$1.00, No. 4, \$1.00, No. 5, \$1.00, No. 6, \$1.00, Cabinet opener, \$1.00, No. 7 Cabinet case, \$2.00, Mangle, \$1.00, Rosewood, \$1.00, Household and all necessary tools included in the above price.

One hand different kinds of leather priced Machines. Call and see the "FLORENCE" Machines. G. W. BABCOCK.

FOR RENT,

THE RESIDENCE OF GEN. DANA,

With or without the

FURNITURE.

Agents of H. B. —

ON

SALE.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., corner Levee and Sidney Streets, may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where we have a large stock of goods, usually kept in our rooms, have, I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing, and to merit for the house a portion of the cost of that which you have here to so liberally bestowed upon me.

—S. L. LEAVITT,

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

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—S. L. LEAVITT,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY MADE.

Just received and for sale at 5% cents.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PRINTERS' INKS.

For sale in bbls. or casks by

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

100 KEGS HOGS HEAD, GOL-

TER WHEELS.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LI-

NEAR & C. K. BURBANK & CO.'

300 BBL'S ASSORTED WHIS-

KIES,

100 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-

TER BOTTLES, HOGS HEAD, GOL-

TER WHEELS.

300 BBL'S STUART'S BEST WHIS-

KIES,

ALSO DUFOUR & CO'S CELEBRATED ANCHOR BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED WHIS-

KIES,

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE;

150 BOXES J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

1000 BBL'S ASSORTED WHIS-

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## THE CITY.

COL. FLANDRAU, the commandant of the southwestern portion of the State has his headquarters at South Bend, Blue Earth county.

HOTCHKISS' BATTERY.—Lieut. Woodbury has 27 recruits for Hotchkiss' Second Minnesota Battery, all recruited in Anoka county. They were in town yesterday and received their bounty and advance pay.

MAJ. BRADLEY.—Hon. Geo. Bradley, of Belle Plaine, Scott county, has been commissioned as Major in the Seventh Regiment, in place of Judge Hauulin, declined.

MODIFICATION.—By reference to the order of the Adjutant General, calling for a regiment of mounted men to operate against the Indians, it will be seen that an important modification has been made in the call, by which compensation is to be awarded for the loss or injury of the horses in the service, in accordance with an apprehension to be made at the time of enlistment.

The subscriber, having been instructed by the Central War Committee, at their last meeting, "to collect all monthly and private subscriptions, and to solicit it from delinquents the amount of their subscriptions," urgently requests all delinquents and monthly subscribers to make payment to him at his place of business, on Third street, without delay, in order that the deficiency in the treasury may be made up at once.

CHAS. E. MAYO,  
Secy. Central War Com.

SUPREME COURT.—An adjourned session of the Supreme Court was held on Wednesday last, for the purpose of rendering decisions, but owing to the absence of Judge Flandrau, fighting the Indians, only two were made. One of them was the State against John Murphy, Martin Fox, Patrick Maroney, and Daniel O'Neil, for riot and attempt at murder, in Dakota county. The finding of the court below was sustained, and, by consent of counsel, the two first named being present, were sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. The recognizances of the other two were forfeited.

The Central War Committee met a City Hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 4th, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Paine, Murray, Dawson, Strong, Bass, Mayo, Williamson, and Moss.

Mr. Williamson from the Committee on Investigation of Bounty Claims, made a report recommending that the claim of F. Christensen, for bounty, be recognized, and that the claims of Michael Hawley and Patrick Harris be rejected.

The report was adopted.

A report from the Treasurer, showed a balance due the Treasurer of \$466.32.

The Secretary reported amount unpaid on regular subscription list, \$1,629.

Motion of Mr. Murray, the Secretary was instructed to collect all monthly and special subscription, and to solicit from delinquents the amount of their subscriptions.

The Battle of Manassas.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The following dispatch from W. T. Dennis to Gov. Morton, gives some particulars of the late battle at Manassas, which will be interesting to Indians:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

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From the Indianapolis Journal.

## Great Excitement at Philadelphia—Starting Rumors about McClellan—The New York Tribune Office Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The New York Tribune's report of the second battle of Bull Run produced the greatest excitement in this city on being published on the bulletin boards. In some alterations occurred between the two editions of Gen. McClellan. About noon the Tribune's dispatches were torn from the boards on information being received that the Government had ordered the Tribune office to be closed in consequence of the publication of this horrid rumor.—[What this rumor is, has not been telegraphed.—Eds. Gazette.]

The following, from the Tribune, is supposed to be the rumor referred to.—[Eds. Press.]

Gen. McClellan is understood not to have concurred in the advisability of evacuating the Peninsula, wishing to be re-enforced where he was, and to move thence upon Richmond once more. He was finally overruled; but his opposition is said to have delayed the movement and retarded the conclusion of his march to the Potomac, which was finally effected some ten days ago. Some portion of his late army still holds Yorktown and the Peninsula below that point to Fortress Monroe.

It has been said that McClellan retired from the Peninsula, but he did not do so until the execution of the order by Gen. Halleck. It remains to be stated that this delay after arriving at Alexandria was due to the fact that the rebel army is in Pope's rear, and the capital threatened by the rebels.

Gen. McClellan has for two days delayed his march to the Peninsula, and is probably between General Pope and himself.

Gen. Jackson is not captured the responsibility of which rests with Gen. McClellan, who was ordered to move three days since, but the order was repeated to march this morning, but still the movement was delayed. It is said that the delay in unloading artillery from the transports is one chief cause of this otherwise inexplicable inactivity at a most critical moment; but that with reasonable promptness in obeying the orders of Gen. Halleck, McClellan should have been in complete readiness to move when first directed to advance.

The New York Tribune's report of the Great Battle of Washington, Aug. 31.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

There is intense anxiety in the hotels and streets to gather incidents of the recent fights, but the reports are so indefinite as, up to this afternoon, not to justify their repetition.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement has been intense throughout the city to-day, mingled with a general feeling of depression caused by the meager accounts of Saturday's battle received to-day.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement in the city to-day has been quite equal to what followed the first battle of Bull Run. Notices appeared in the Sunday papers and were also given from the publics requesting the people to contribute meat, flour, whisky, corn, and other supplies necessary for the command and a very large amount of such articles were gathered and sent forward by night's train. A large portion of the army was also contributed.

Mr. Wightman, several members of the City Council, a squad of twenty policemen, and several physicians, left by night train also to render aid.

A train of eight double freight cars, filled with hospital stores, started by rebel citizens for the use of our wounded in Virginia, left at 6:30 p.m. The train also had a large corps of volunteer surgeons.

The Battle of Manassas.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The following dispatch from W. T. Dennis to Gov. Morton, gives some particulars of the late battle at Manassas, which will be interesting to Indians:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

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From the Indianapolis Journal.

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

NUMBER 135.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

••• This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The N. Y. World's correspondent reports that Stanton has been superseded by Halleck.

The most vigorous war measures have been adopted at Cincinnati, and along the southern border of Ohio and Indiana. It is thought that a battle is imminent, and Governor Morton has ordered the organization of the militia in the border counties, to repel invasion.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

The latest advice from Fort Ripley is that Gen. Dole was having a council with some of the chiefs of the Chippewas, and all appeared to be harmonious. The Mille Lacs, Snake River and Chippewa River bands are all represented.

A report comes to us by way of Hudson, that half-breed Chippewas in that region are telling the settlers that there is no cause for alarm; that Hole-in-the-Day had sent over to the Wisconsin Chippewas for all the warriors to go against the Sioux, who have recently murdered a Chippewa woman.

•••

HORSES FOR THE CAVALRY.

The Secretary of War has authorized Capt. Saunders to purchase one thousand horses for the use of the mounted regiment which has been called by the Governor for service against the Indians. This is welcome intelligence, and will put a stop to the evil or the necessity for pressing them which has been much in view of late.

•••

THE LATE INDIAN BATTLE.

A large number of the killed and wounded near the Lower Agency were from St. Paul—our sons and brothers, who left us only a few days ago as volunteers, to aid in quelling the insurrection on our borders, which rendered desolate so many homes.

Now there is mourning in our own dwellings. We are learning by personal experience the horrors of war, as waged by a savage foe. The families which have been bereaved will receive the sympathy of the public in their deep sorrow, and the experience which has been gained of savage warfare, will doubtless prompt to greater caution and more vigorous measures in the prosecution of the war. An adequate force should be sent to meet and subdue the enemy. Small detached parties are in danger of being surprised and cut off.

•••

THE REFUGEES.

The city is full of refugees from the desolated country. Many of them have lost all that they possessed, and are dependent entirely upon the reward of their own labor, if they can find employment, or upon the charity of the public. Some of them are going down the river, to La Crosse or Dunleith, and thence to the eastern States. There were on the down packet yesterday, twenty or thirty persons, who left last night for Dunleith.

One was a woman with six little children, two of them twins. Another was a woman with a sick child, who, on account of anxiety and fright, had not undressed for sleep and rest in ten days.

There was another—a man, whose cowardly fears close the fountains of sympathy. We have an acquaintance at Minneapolis who has some knowledge of him. In common with others he fled from the scene of desolation and stopped at Minneapolis.

There he remained some days and purchased furniture, in order to go to house-keeping. Again his fears prevailed. He did not feel safe at Minneapolis, and so he sold his furniture, came with his family to St. Paul, and is now on his way to some safe asylum where the war-worm of the Indian is never heard.

•••

A Richmond paper insists that Washington must be captured and "annihilated!" This is the only thing that can secure peace, according to the Richmond writer. The very extravagance of the threat against Washington proves how desperate the rebels are becoming. Jeff. Davis himself and his military advisers are getting reckless also, as is shown by the official order directing that Gen. Hunter and General Phelps, if captured, are to be executed as felons, because they have armed negroes. This is like the various orders and threats against Gen. Butler and Gen. Pope, from the same quarter. They all show a weak and declining cause, which has to be kept up in a factitious way by bullying and bluster.

It is a remarkable fact that there is not a General of Irish or German birth in the rebel army. They have no Meagher, or Shields, Corcoran, or Mulligan, or O'Brien, or Busteed—no Sigel, or Heintzelman, or Blenker, or Schurz, under the flag of the rattlesnake and scorpion—the "stars and bars."

Another Battle with Indians!

CAPT. STROUT REPULSES THEM.

A messenger came in last night from Captain Strout, bringing intelligence that he had been attacked again by the Indians, about 150 in number, at Cedar, on the ground of his former battle. As he had thrown up entrenchments, he easily defended himself, and had but one man wounded. The Indians lost several.

Captain Strout has been reinforced by Captain Baxter's company, from Carver, and Captain Davis' company of mounted men, from Goodhue County.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

We observe in some Eastern journals the most extraordinary rumors, derived from private correspondence, of the number of the Indians engaged in the recent insurrection, and of the extent of their depredations.

The DAILY PRESS and other papers of the city and State, endeavored to restrain the excitement of the public mind, by presenting reliable statistics and records of facts, made by careful observers.

It is known that the number of Indians engaged was less than at first supposed, and many of those who were believed to have been slain, have succeeded in making their escape.

The Indians were more intent on plunder than on the destruction of life. They connived at, or consented to, the departure of those who fled. It is stated by Lieut. G. V. Donnelly and others, that the number killed is probably not more than two or three hundred. To this must be added the number of our soldiers killed in the battle near Lower Agency, reported in our columns yesterday.

It has been stated, and widely circulated, that the Farmer Indians were engaged in the commission of these atrocities. This is a mistake. It was through their exertion that the families of the missionaries and others effected their escape.

The murders and robberies were committed by a small band of roving Indians, and the number engaged at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely was not more than four or five hundred. There were, it is believed, only three hundred and fifty at New Ulm and five hundred at Fort Ridgely. It may seem surprising that so insignificant a band of warriors should have been able to create so much excitement, and to render desolate so large a district of country.

The inhabitants were surprised, unarmed, many of them foreigners, unacquainted with Indian character, and no organized resistance was attempted.

We have yet to learn that a single Indian was killed, or that any resistance was made, except at the Fort and at New Ulm.

The people were massacred in the fields and in their dwellings, having no anticipation of the impending blow.

A small garrison had been left at the Fort, many of the citizens had been withdrawn in the service of the Government, and the Indians exasperated by real or imaginary grievances, took advantage of the occasion to right their wrongs, and to repossess themselves of the hunting grounds of their fathers. There are many evidences that they expected to return and enjoy undisturbed possession. Grain was left standing in the fields, in many instances houses and barns were not burned, and wagons were rendered useless, not by breaking the wheels, but by cutting off the poles. They knew that they could repair the one, but could not the other, and they expected to use them when they should return.

They are rejoicing in the possession of these stolen goods, horses, cattle and a long train of wagons, laden with plunder, and captives, perhaps two hundred, whom, doubtless, they will hold as pledges of a favorable treaty.

There was a rumor, a few days ago, that they had killed the captives, but it has not been confirmed.

Many families have been destroyed and a large district of country made utterly desolate, multitudes who were not near the scene of danger, abandoning their homes; and the loss to the material interests of the State must be incalculable.

From the intelligence received yesterday from the Agency and from Fort Abercrombie, we have reason to apprehend a general Indian war, and a large force is needed immediately on the frontier, to punish the insurgent tribes, and to prevent the possibility of any similar acts of violence in future.

Prompt and efficient measures have been adopted by the authorities, and we are informed that Gov. Ramsey has requested the War Department at Washington to organize a new military district for the Northwest, under the direction of some approved commander, who is familiar with the modes of Indian warfare.

—The notorious Matt. Ward, who escaped being hung for the murder of Bueler, a school teacher at Louisville, Ky., through a dereliction of the famous Hardin county jury, is on his plantation in Arkansas, with a protection in his pocket from our commanding general, and a guard of our volunteers over his property.

—The enrollment of all persons subject to draft in Davenport, Iowa, has just been completed, and aggregates 3,202 names. This is about one-third larger than any vote ever given in the city.

THE BATTLE OF BIRCH COO-  
LIE.

RAVERY OF THE BOYS.

Some Notice of the Dead and  
Wounded.

Capt. Grant, of Company A, Sixth

Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday

morning, on business connected with the

welfare of the members of his company.

From him we glean many particulars of

the late battle at Birch Cooley, which in

the hastily written account published yester-

day morning were not stated.

Win. Cobb, of St. Paul, received his

death wound about six o'clock in the morn-

ing. He had fired at least a dozen

rounds before he was shot. After his

wound was dressed, he came out of his

tent and insisted on taking his musket again.

He told the boys he wasn't much

hurt, would be all right in a day or two,

and to fire away. He lived till nine

o'clock the next morning. He was well

known in this city as a young man of

the owners of the butcher shop opposite

the Winslow House, which he closed up

to enlist, when the call for the second 300-

000 was made. He was about 21 years

of age, and has a mother residing in this

city.

William Irvine, John Collidge, William

Wetscher, and one other, of West St.

Paul, belonging to the Union Guards, were

all lying under a wagon firing upon the

Indians from good effect; but, unob-

served by them, some savages, protected

by a little knoll, obtained a position in

another direction, and as often as they

exposed any part of their person they

were fired at. Wetscher was shot about

6 o'clock, and died instantly. He did

not fire at all. Collidge was shot

through the side at nine o'clock, and lived

an hour and a half. He was resigned to

his condition, and felt as if he had done

his duty. He was very cool during the

whole time, and urged the boys on to the

Fort. He was one of the bravest of the

many brave, and seven of his men

were killed two or three of the savages.

Mr. Irvine was a brother of the Irvine's

of this city and an old resident here, and

was much respected by all his acquaint-

ances. He leaves a wife and two or three

small children.

Geo. Coulter, of St. Paul, aged 18,

and a nephew of Chas. Coulter, of the

city, belonging to the Union Guards, was

shot through the heart at the first fire. He

was in the act of reaching for his gun.

Wm. Russell, of St. Paul, belonging to

the Union Guards, was shot about half

past 7 o'clock. He was shot in the bowels,

and said he was mortally wounded; but before he expired, exhorted the boys

not to give up the camp. He was a single

man, aged about 21.

David Holbrook, of Belle Plaine, was

a teamster. He took his place and stood

up bodily behind a wagon, and fired shot

after shot, his gun being loaded by

five or others, who were lying upon the

ground, and too timid to raise up and

discharge their weapons. The wagon

was completely riddled with bullets, but he maintained his place for two hours,

when he was struck by three bullets and

instantly expired.

F. Beneken, jeweler, of St. Paul, be-

longing to the Young Men's Guard, was

shot through the head at seven o'clock,

while doing his duty. He leaves a wife

and large number of small children, who

were wholly dependent upon his efforts

for their support.

C. F. Coil, of the Union Guards, was

wounded in the side and shoulder—very

serious. He was fighting manfully.

E. F. Blaze, of the Union Guards—

skull fractured at six o'clock in the morn-

ing. Had his wound dressed and fought

all the rest of the time.

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum, or six cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; club of \$6 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$1.00; eight copies, \$1.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

## EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by citizens from different parts of the State, numerously signed, that the disturbed condition of our western frontier,—hundreds of men, women and children having been already slaughtered by the Sioux Indians, and entire countries depopulated by the panic thus created,—with the necessity under which the State now labors to furnish thousands of her militia to the service of the General Government, and, at the same time, to provide promptly for the defense of a line of frontier, several hundred miles in length, against a ruthless and merciless enemy,—together with the fact, that, under our existing laws, the volunteer force already furnished, and now required from the State, and constituting nearly one-third of its entire adult male population, are deprived of their voice in the conduct of public affairs at this most critical period, constitute such a contingency as demands the immediate assembling of the Legislature.

Now, therefore, I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do issue this my proclamation, requiring that the members of both Houses of the Legislature of the State shall, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A.M., convene in extra session, at the Capitol, in the city of St. Paul, to take such action, as may be deemed necessary, for the welfare of the State and the protection of the Seal.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of St. Paul, the twenty-[L. s.] third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six-twent.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

By the Governor,  
JAMES H. BAKER,

Secretary of State.

## The LeSueur Men at New Ulm.

LETTER FROM DR. MAYO.

Editors of the Press.—To give a correct impression of the number of men sent from the different counties for the defense of New Ulm, I would state that LeSueur county, from the vicinity of LeSueur and Ottawa, furnished 150 men, with two physicians—100 men under Capt. DeLaughter, and 50 men under Capt. Sanders of the United States volunteer service.

Out of this number we had several men who performed acts of bravery which will be given in the paper of this town.

From LeSueur and vicinity we had five men killed upon the battlefield—Monro Edwards, editor of the LeSueur Gazette, Wm. Kuehl, Mathew Hearn, James Luskay, and Mr. Mulloney.

Of the wounded there we had—Charles Tappo, in the hand, part of one finger shot off and two others badly injured.

John Smithson, shot through the leg below the knee, bone fractured.

John Smithson, shot in the arm, ball entering below the elbow and remaining embedded between the bones above the wrist.

Mr. Burges, of Ottawa, shot through the shoulder.

Capt. Sanders, of LeSueur, flesh wound through the side.

Parson Case, struck in the breast with a spent ball.

Cyrus Myrick, struck in the breast with a spent ball.

The number killed and since died in hospital will be over fifteen, and will probably reach twenty.

Yours respectfully, W. W. MAYO.

LESCUE, Sept. 3, 1862.

## Proclamation of the Mayor of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—The following is the Mayor's proclamation, in conformity with the resolutions passed this morning:

I call upon the citizens of Louisville to meet in their respective wards for the purpose of completing their enrollment. Citizens are required to report the number and character of arms in their possession. Citizens of Home Guard companies now organized will likewise report the number of men and arms now in their possession. All citizens who are able to bear arms, who fail or refuse to report, will be looked upon as the common enemy. All report will be made to Col. Thos. W. Gilmer, at 12 o'clock on the 11th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, he having been empowered by the Governor to take charge of the home forces of this city.

(Signed) J. M. DELITH, Mayor.

The following is the Governor's proclamation:

James F. Robinson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby authorize Thos. W. Gibson, of Louisville, to organize and bring into the field all the able bodied men in the county of Jefferson and city of Louisville.

Given under my hand,

J. F. ROBINSON, Gov. of Ky.

The Harbinger of Freedom.

Gov. Seward, in his late official dispatch to Mr. Adams, at London, states for the information of the British and affiliated Governments that

EVERYWHERE THE AMERICAN GENERAL RECOGNIZES HIS INDEPENDENCE AND RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM THE NEW YORK AND HABIS HIS coming as the harbinger of freedom.

We trust that those who pretend to admire and sustain Gov. Seward's official course will not forget to ignore this inimitable truth. The argument of The Albany Argus that the slaves being brought to commanders information "have generally turned out to be imposters" is a monstrous defiance of notorious truth.—N.Y. Tribune.

"Thus saith the Lord, I offer thee Three Things."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

In poisonous dens, where traitors hide

Like bats that fear the day.

With all the land our chariot's claim

Is sweet, and the burning, flaming, flame,

Deed to their country's woe and shame.

The reverend whisper STAT!

In hallow where Luxury lies at ease,

And Menmon keeps the camp in repose,

Where darters fawn in verdant expanse,

With all the green of his couch,

Wrings a few counters from his pouch,

And murmur faintly WAIT!

In peaceful homes, where patriot fires

On Love's own altar glow,

The wife, the sister, checks a tear,

To breathe the parting sigh of cheer,

With a smile that breaks the heart.

W. C. BURBANK & CO.

In weary plains, on trampled plains

The ring with life and death gleams

Along the crimson-flowing streams,

Call, like a warning voice in dreams,

With a voice, the CANTER,

Chances whose bidding ye will do—

To go, to wait, to stay!

The sons of Freedom-loving town,

Hear the voice, the call,

The voice, the yoke, the civil crown!

Awake your chisel TO-DAY!

The state is laid! A gallant youth

With yet untried broad sword,

With all the world he should win,

On whom shall lie the mortal sin,

Whose record is, "I might have been?"

God calls you to answer NOW!

Aug. 28th, 1862.

News from Kentucky and Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Col. Lucas, of the 16th Indiana, writes from Lexington, on Sunday, that his regiment, together with the 12th, 50th, 69th, and 14th, were terribly engaged in the skirmish of Saturday. The men all fought gallantly until they were overpowered and flanked, when they gave way. He could not ascertain the loss in any of the regiments, owing to their confused and scattered condition. Lieut. Col. Mahan, of the 50th Indiana, and a part of his men, cut their way through the lines and escaped. Col. Lucas and Major Orr of the 16th, made four ineffectual efforts to get through but could not, and finally surrendered. 3d. Physicians are allowed to attend their patients.

4th. Employees of newspapers are allowed to pursue their business.

5th. Funerals are permitted, but only mourners are allowed to leave the city.

6th. All coffee houses and places where intoxicating liquors are sold are to be closed and kept closed.

7th. Hotels and eating houses are to close and keep closed.

8th. All places of amusement are to close and keep closed.

9th. All drug stores and apothecaries are permitted to keep open, and do their ordinary business.

GEORGE HATCH, Mayor of Cincinnati.

CITY FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF WARD MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The following order was issued yesterday morning, under which Major McDowell issued the appended instructions:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

CINCINNATI, September 2, 1862.

[Special Order No. 1.]

Major McDowell is hereby authorized

to raise and organize all the volunteer

companies and parts of companies now in

this city, and take such steps as are ne-

cessary to arm and equip them.

By order of MAJ. GEN. WALLACE.

J. C. ELSTON, Jr., A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMAND,

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.

[Circular No. 29.]

To Ward Committees:

You will organize all the able-bodied

men in your ward or district, as per en-

closed copy of General Order No. 1.

You will please select your officers and

enroll your men. If you are in want of

an officer of military experience, I can

furnish you one for each company. You

will please report the number of arms and

knives you have; if any; also, ammu-

nition and accoutrements, as regards

arms and equipment.

By this it will be seen that steps should

be taken to bring out all the arms in the

city, of whatever kind, notwithstanding

Major McDowell is prepared to furnish

arms for all the men who are unpre-

pared ORERS FROM THE GENERAL COMMAND-

ING THIS DEPARTMENT.

1st. The Banks and Bankers of the

city will be permitted to open their offices

from 1 to 2 P.M.

2d. Barkers are allowed to pursue their

business.

3d. Physicians are allowed to attend their

patients.

4th. Employees of newspapers are al-

lowed to pursue their business.

5th. Funerals are permitted, but only

mourners are allowed to leave the city.

6th. All coffee houses and places where

intoxicating liquors are sold are to be

closed and kept closed.

7th. Hotels and eating houses are to

close and keep closed.

8th. All places of amusement are to

close and keep closed.

9th. All drug stores and apothecaries are

permitted to keep open, and do their

ordinary business.

10th. Physicians are allowed to attend

their patients.

11th. Employees of newspapers are al-

lowed to pursue their business.

12th. Funerals are permitted, but only

mourners are allowed to leave the city.

13th. All coffee houses and places where

intoxicating liquors are sold are to be

closed and kept closed.

14th. Hotels and eating houses are to

close and keep closed.

15th. All places of amusement are to

close and keep closed.

16th. All drug stores and apothecaries are

permitted to keep open, and do their

ordinary business.

17th. Physicians are allowed to attend

their patients.

18th. Employees of newspapers are al-

lowed to pursue their business.

19th. Funerals are permitted, but only

mourners are allowed to leave the city.

20th. All coffee houses and places where

intoxicating liquors are sold are to be

closed and kept closed.

21st. Hotels and eating houses are to

close and keep closed.

22nd. All places of amusement are to

close and keep closed.

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## THE CITY.

MINNEAPOLIS SUBSCRIBERS.—While thanking a majority of my subscribers for their promptness in paying for their papers, I wish to say to others, delinquents, that I cannot afford to advance the money for them, and I must stop their papers unless they pay up arrears at once.

A. HARMON.

MARSHAL GUARDS.—Every man will report at Fort Snelling at 8 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

By order of Captain.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Services this morning at half past 10 o'clock. At the close of the morning service the Holy Communion will be administered. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

FOURTH WARD CITY GUARD are requested to meet at the Armory, Willis' Block, on Monday evening 8th inst., at 7 o'clock on business of importance.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—We learn that the Fifth Regiment was moved from its former camp near Corinth, Miss., to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where they were paid off, and are now employed in guarding the railroad from that point to India.

THERE are now four thousand two hundred men enlisted in the new regiments who have reported at Fort Snelling.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. J. M. Freeman, of St. Paul, desires information concerning Mrs. Fayette E. Ford and children, who were living on Crow River four miles of Glenoe.

The walls of the new Post Office building on the corner of Third and Market streets, are now being laid up—will probably be completed in six or eight weeks.

SOME of the members of the Legislature are already in town to attend the meeting of that body on Tuesday next.

GENERAL MITCHEL.—A dispatch from Washington, dated September 2d, states that Gen. Mitchel has been ordered to take command at Hilton Head by the Department of the South, vice Gen. Hunter. What command is assigned to the latter is not stated.—*Chicago Tribune*.

—The news from Kentucky and West Tennessee, is about as bad as it could well be. The report that it had been determined to evacuate Louisville, needs confirmation. But that both that city and Cincinnati are seriously menaced admits of no doubt, and it may indeed turn out that we shall be compelled to make the Ohio River the line of our defense until we can make the new levies of troops available for the renewal of aggressive warfare.

—The national debt, on July 1, 1862, including all liabilities known at the Treasury Department, which embraces demand Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness and temporary loans, was five hundred and eleven millions. On that day there were seven millions in the treasury subject to draft, leaving the balance of debt five hundred and four millions in round numbers. Sixty millions of this is old debt, and the present Secretary has paid for old treasury notes and interest on the funded debt twenty-one millions. The expenditure, therefore on all accounts, from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1862, is four hundred and twenty-three millions. This amount divided by four hundred and eighty days gives the total expenditure per diem at eight hundred and eighty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. The liabilities not known on those claims that had not yet reached the treasury are not included in this statement.

—It is understood that Gen. Hunter was recalled from S. C. at his own request. It is also stated that his services were thought to be needed in some such capacity as that he occupied last year before Bull Run. General Mitchel is expected to make things as active in that department as his force will admit. He has already sailed to relieve Hunter and take command.

—Victor Emmanuel has proclaimed Sicily in a state of siege, and has ordered the dissolution by force of every armed band or tumultuous meeting. The liberty of the press is suspended, and military commanders are ordered to assume the civil powers.

—The statement of Rattazzi, in the Senate of Italy, that the government considered Garibaldi's rebellion, will not be a surprise. How that government proposes to surmount the difficulties which this bold and popular chieftain has already fomented may be difficult to anticipate. He has virtually drawn the sword in favor of the most popular object to every Italian, the possession of Rome as the national capital. The government is anxious to attain the same thing, but it is so mixed up with the diplomacy of France that it is forced to abide the wishes of the French Emperor, and receive his policy as the policy of Italy.

—Lake Superior copper production has now reached to an amount more than half as great as the Cornwall mines of England. The average production of the latter is about 13,000 tons, that of Lake Superior, for 1861, is 7,450 tons. The increase from 1860 is 2,000 tons.

—We learn that Captain Hartstein, of Arctic notoriety, has recently become insane, and is now confined in a lunatic asylum in Northern Georgia. The cause of his insanity is stated to be the complete destruction of his plantation in South Carolina by the hands of his partisans, Capt. H. being an officer in the rebel service.

—In Connecticut they find use for almost everything. "An old lady in that State is collecting in the daily newspapers to lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says they are a despatch better than ashes. They are as good as clear as /

Rebellion at the Last Gasp.

The rebels are in movement along their entire line, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The attack mentioned in the morning as repulsed by the Union troops at Bolivar, the previously reported defeat of Gen. Bragg, and the retreat of Bragg toward Western Virginia, the threatened investment of Fort Donelson, are parts of the same daring strategy which places the main army of the rebellion in front of Washington. The explanation of this unexpected activity, and also of its apparent delay to the last moment, is obvious. They were at their journals last in opposition to declaring, nevertheless, that it was the possibility of a general Government placing in the field the additional six hundred thousand men called for as volunteers and conscripts. The North was believed to be weary of the war. All the paupers who could be hired to fill the ranks had been obtained; there was no further material for volunteers; and as for the draft, it would meet with resistance almost everywhere.

Under these circumstances the Confederacy's leaders remained tranquil on the defensive, until their error became plain. Then, to strike before those six hundred thousand men should make the field, to extinguish the forces already afoot, and carry the war as far as practicable from their own territory, became the order of the day. Savage as was the effect of this rude but wonderful decree was of course an immediate change for the better, as no opposing force could resist a furious onset made on us by a great army. Second, they took to trying and punishing their generals for silliness. Some were banished, some imprisoned, and some excommunicated. The fearful pressure of their general to fight for his life, and quickened his wits in the most remarkable style. Savage as was the decree it succeeded. Third, they ordered their generals to achieve fixed results in given times, and tried them for their lives if they failed. In this, too, they met with much success. It overcame the tardiness of generals. Fourth, they sent civil agents to accompany every man in the field, that the orders from Paris were promptly enforced. These agents were not to be the overseers mostly; and although they did much damage by their intermeddling, in cases where bad agents were chosen, yet in others they accelerated good results, and on the whole caused such a watch on the generals as to compel them to be on the alert in all their movements.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Affairs at Cincinnati.

The call for men was promptly responded to by our citizens. A great many thousand offered their services, and the hangers-back and benders, who did not step forward, will do to afford an opportunity to do their share of the digging.

While our citizens were pressing forward to the service of their country, the street corners were full of loaders. This we are sure, Major General Wallace will not suffer to continue. It would not be proper to give particulars of the movements in this department, but the public may rest assured that we have been on equal terms with that they will prove equal to the emergency. If the rebels have any idea of moving in this direction, we hope they will not stand upon the order of their coming, but come, Cincinnati will not be taken very soon.

In addition to the forces offered from the city, our friends in the rural districts, tendered their services in large numbers. Preble county was among the first to offer a formidable force of armed men. Hamilton county also made a similar offer.

Both the rebels and the Confederacy are anxious to have a force in this direction. The rebels will be organized to consist of three battalions, each battalion to consist of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies, each of which company shall have as follows: 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Superintendant Second Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, 2 Commissary Sergeants, 5 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 Privates, 2 Farriers and Blacksmiths, 1 Saddler, 1 Wagoner, 78 Privates.

104.—In view of all these facts, we ask if the rebels have any promise in the future? Every thinking man in the country will give a negative answer, in view of the determination of the Government to throw its best and most powerful energies into the future prosecution of the war. All leniency is to be laid aside, and we are to have no more "playing at arms." The rebels and their traitors will be roughly handled in the future.

The slave power in this country is dead; slavery must be a nominal institution at the close of the war, and it is believed that the great doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are born free and equal," will be practically understood and adopted in this country, thereat.

The question of our ultimate success has never been considered a problem of intricacy, in the Northern States we are to have millions of inhabitants, and in the South we know there are but eight millions, and, in addition to this, the United States have a great preponderance of means for carrying on the war. The success of our ill success has been a want of harmony and force in our grand plan of operations, a lack of energy in executing our plans, and a want of a sufficient force to follow up advantages gained, and an exhibition of magnanimous leniency toward slaves, which the history of the world will record to be the laid aside, and we are to have no more "playing at arms."

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